

# My Order Permits Pay Adjustments -- FDR to CIO

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## Daily Worker

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# AXIS ENDS RESISTANCE IN AFRICA; ALLIES TAKE VON ARNIM, 150,000

## Ruml Steal May Bring Sales Tax

AN EDITORIAL

If the Ruml plan is passed by the Senate today or in the next few days, the American people will be face to face with the peril of sales taxes on foods. And also with increased income taxes on all \$15-\$45 a week incomes.

The Ruml swindle will rob the Government of an estimated SEVEN BILLION dollars which the rich owe on their 1942 taxes.

But Uncle Sam needs an additional sixteen billion dollars this year to help win the war. FDR has asked for this sum.

The GOP Rumblers plan to make the common man pay for the seven billion dollars they are taking away from the United States Treasury!

This is the zero hour for action. Wire your Senators at once to block the RUMML STEAL. Urge them to support a pay-as-you-go plan such as the Doughton Bill which does not cancel all the taxes the rich owe on their big 1942 incomes.

Protect yourself and the war effort from this outrageous tax grab sponsored by GOP appeasers and profiteers.

[Story on Ruml Plan Bill—Page 4]

## Byrnes OK's WLB On Pay Adjustments

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UP).—Economic Director James F. Byrnes tonight upheld the War Labor Board's authority to make pay adjustments that will "aid in the prosecution of the war or correct gross inequities."

In a statement explaining his directive Byrnes said he had clarified "the authority of the Board to make wage adjustments within the existing price structure and within existing levels of production for the purpose of stabilizing wage schedules for recognized categories of employments in various labor markets."

Thus he appeared to restore to the WLB authority delegated to him under President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" anti-inflation order of April 8.

Byrnes said his new directive reaffirms the Little Steel formula for wage stabilization and he made clear that no wage adjustments are to be made without his specific approval if they "tend to increase prices or increase production costs."

He said the directive was formulated after a series of conferences with WLB members who, in a recent public statement, warned of need for early clarification.

The directive states that alleged maladjustments between the cost of living and existing wage schedules will be considered by the Board only to the extent necessary "to

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DAILY WORKER  
EVERY DAY

## FDR Sees CIO Delegation on Pay Inequality

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Roosevelt today told a delegation of New York CIO trade unionists that he believed his recent executive wage order could be flexibly interpreted to permit adjustment of wage inequalities.

In answer to the delegation's request that his executive order be amended to adjust inequalities, Stuart Mills, Secretary of the CIO Industrial Union Council, reported that the President indicated it was not so much a matter of amending the order as interpreting it.

Immediately after seeing the CIO representatives, the President conferred with Dean Wayne Morse and other members of the War Labor Board.

CIO members who later saw War Labor Board officials reported that the WLB is going to work on a new interpretation of the order.

DELEGATES SEE PRESIDENT

More than 200 delegates representing New York CIO unions converged in Washington today to tell their story of support for the President's hold the line order to Congress and government officials.

The delegation met with President Roosevelt for more than twenty minutes and presented to him a pledge in support of his leadership on the home and military front and a renewal of their no-strike pledge.

The delegation divided up into groups with the greater number of trade union leaders marching up to Capitol Hill to talk to their Congressmen about the need for putting the President's 7-point economic stabilization program into effect.

One group which visited Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown reported that they got a very favorable reception and a plea for strong support of organized labor to carry out OPA's new roll-back program.

The CIO delegation presented to Brown an offer of the services of

(Continued on Page 4)

## GOP Loses House Veto on Trade Pact

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UP).—The House today tentatively adopted a Republican-backed amendment reducing from three to two years the proposed extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, but the G.O.P. lost out in its fight to write in a provision giving Congress veto power over specific agreements.

(Continued on Page 4)

## Allied War Staffs Map Strategy

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UP).—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill will hold a series of intensive conferences, White House Secretary Stephen T. Early said today, while the war experts who accompanied the Prime Minister will meet with the American staff chiefs.



CARLOS CONTRERAS LABARCA

## Chile C.P. Head Sees Wallace

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Carlos Contreras Labarca, Secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, has brought to official Washington the message of anti-fascist unity which has welded all democratic parties in Chile together in opposition to the Axis.

Labarca is a member of the Chilean Senate and is vice-president of the Democratic Alliance of Chile which is the Federation linking all democratic parties in Chile. He played a leading role in arousing the people to demand a break with the Axis powers.

CONFERRED WITH WALLACE

The Chilean Communist leader has conferred with Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Nelson Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State, and Philip Bonsal, State Department adviser on Latin American affairs.

Later this week he is slated to confer with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Under-Secretary Sumner Welles.

Tonight Labarca is being feted by the Chilean Embassy at a cocktail party.

Labarca told the Daily Worker that the Chilean Communist Party has been in the forefront of the

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## Soviets Blast Away in Kuban, Active in North

LONDON, May 12 (UP).—Northern stretches of the Soviet Front are stirring into vigorous life in apparent preparation for early offensives, Moscow dispatches reported today as the Red Army continued its drive to wipe out the Axis bridgehead in the Kuban.

The Germans made their first big spring attack in the Leningrad zone Tuesday, a United Press Moscow dispatch reported, and were thrown back with a loss of 700 men killed by Red Army artillerymen who were awaiting them.

The Soviet Wednesday noon com-

MOSCOW, May 12 (UP).—Soviet newspapers today published a Tass News Agency dispatch from Stockholm on the subject of credits granted Finland and the headlines said: "Sweden helps Finland fight the USSR."

unique, recorded from the Moscow Radio, said that two companies of enemy troops, nominally from 400 to 600 men, had been killed in overnight clashes, and said that the field batteries had destroyed nine enemy dugouts.

DRIVE INTO NAZI TRENCHES

In a successful trench raid Red Army scouting parties drove into the enemy trench system in one Leningrad sector, the noon communique said, and blew up dugouts with hand grenades. They took several prisoners, and returned to their own units.

Activity by scouts and artillery was noted on the Volkhov, Kalinin and Smolensk Fronts.

Along the Volkhov, which flows between Lake Ladoga at a point east of Leningrad and Lake Ilmen to the south, Russian artillery destroyed seven enemy dugouts, six blockhouses, 20 trench mortars, three field guns and eight machine guns, the noon communique reported.

On the Kalinin Front where the Russians hold a line extending to the southwest of Veliki Luki at a

(Continued on Page 4)

## Benes Guest of FDR at White House

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UP).—President Roosevelt is entertaining President Edvard Benes of Czechoslovakia tonight, the White House announced.

President Benes will arrive at the White House at 4:30 P. M. today to be an overnight guest.

Mr. Roosevelt and the top leaders of the American government will greet Benes upon arrival and later attend a state dinner for him at the White House tonight.

## Graveyard Shift Asks Hitler Ditto

From the graveyard shift at a Queens war plant yesterday went a wire of congratulations to General Dwight Eisenhower on North African victories and a pledge of renewed efforts "to dig the graveyard for Hitler."

Workers at Optical Research, Inc., who sent the message, added: "We pledge to increase our production to the utmost to supply the necessities for the immediate opening of an invasion in Europe. Our boys have shown they can do it. We know they can do it. Let's go!"

The workers are members of Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union.

Jerome W. Shure, regional director of the CIO white collar union, also wired General Eisenhower congratulations. "The victory proves that warfare plus offensive can militarily defeat Axis forces," Shure telegraphed.

"With the African campaign successful every worker anxiously awaits invasion of the European continent."

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## Dunkirk Avenged as Allies Wipe Out Foe

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, May 12 (UP).—The Battle of Tunisia ended in a great Allied victory tonight when headquarters announced that organized enemy resistance had ceased in all sectors and that 150,000 German and Italian troops had been taken prisoner together with their commander Gen. Juergen von Arnim.

Six months and four days after the Allied landings in North Africa, conquering American, British and French troops scored their final triumph and paved the way for new operations against the Mediterranean islands and finally the European fortress itself.

For the Axis it was a complete, disastrous and humiliating defeat. The capture of 150,000 prisoners indicated that no more than a handful of enemy soldiers escaped the Allied armies who launched their supreme offensive just six days ago and broke the backbone of Axis resistance in lightning drives to Tunis and Bizerte.

COMPLETE VICTORY

The special communique announcing complete victory said:

"Organized resistance except by isolated pockets of the enemy has ceased."

"Gen. von Arnim, commander of the Axis forces in Tunisia, has been captured."

"It is estimated that the total of prisoners captured since May 3 is about 150,000."

"Vast quantities of guns and war material of all kinds have been captured, including guns and aircraft in a serviceable condition."

The end came on the jagged reaches of Cap Bon Peninsula where von Arnim was taken prisoner, and in a tiny pocket on the mainland to the southwest where 30,000 crack Axis troops had battled on without supplies or air support until overwhelmed by French and British armies and a merciless aerial pounding.

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## Fascist Myth About The 'Atlantic Wall'

By Lieutenant Colonel N. Babayev  
Soviet Engineer  
(Published in Red Star)  
(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, May 12.—Lately Hitlerite propaganda has been raising much noise around the construction of various "walls," and above all about the "Atlantic wall." Goebbels is flooding his press and the press of the neutral countries with descriptions of "powerful" fortifications designed to en-

sure the "impregnability" of the Hitler "fortress of Europe" from the west.

Undoubtedly the Hitler army command is taking into account the Allied preparations for delivering blows in the west and is taking precautions to build fortifications against invasion by the Allied armies.

But what is the strength of the German fortifications? To answer this it is necessary to go back to the history of the construction of the Maginot and Siegfried Lines, at one time also considered impregnable. The building of the Maginot Line, which stretched over some 360 kilometers front, required the excavation of 12 million cubic meters of ground and the laying of one and a half million cubic meters of concrete and necessitated 50,000 tons of iron.

SOME INTERESTING DATA

Even if it is assumed that the excavation work all along the Maginot line proceeded on average ground, this required some 27 million working hours. Further, some 75 million working hours were required for laying one and a half million cubic meters of concrete. Thus, only two types of work involved in the construction of the Maginot Line absorbed at least 100 million working hours. In a word, the two main types of work involved in the construction of one kilometer of the Maginot Line required 23,000 working hours and the laying of some 4,500 cubic meters of concrete.

Even more striking figures are afforded by similar data on the Siegfried Line. Its total stretch along the front reached 600 kilometers. According to the data con-

tributed by the British First Army, the American Second Army Corps who, although technically not under his command, were part of Anderson's army at one time.

The general knows that a struggle the Americans went through from the day they landed, war recruits, until they smashed through the Axis positions at Mateur and rolled on to Bizerte.

The Second Army Corps, Anderson said in a message of commendation to its commander, Gen. Omar Bradley, "has grown to full stature as a magnificent fighting machine."

"You have fought with us so closely and so often, both on a large and a small scale, since we landed in Africa six months ago that we all regard you as almost an integral part of the first army, or certainly at least as blood brothers."

He included in his praise the men of the American Second Army Corps who, although technically not under his command, were part of Anderson's army at one time.

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## Incident in North Africa

By Art Shields

"I was hot and tired that day in North Africa, and I wanted a ride," said Alphonse Harris, merchant seaman, as he sipped his coffee in the Anchorage opposite the NMU hall on West 17th St.

"I had spent the day in a big Algerian town and had to get back to my ship 50 miles away."

"And then came the truck, a big Army truck. I had hopes of seeing one of the lads we had fed on our ship by the hundreds. Our buddies, the Yanks, white and black."

"And then the driver looked out and drawled: 'No room in this truck for a N—er.'"

"A GOOD FELLOW"

"It was the first time that had happened to me in Africa. It made me feel, you know how."

"Well, I got a bed for the night with a Negro soldier's outfit nearby. They fed me and sang and talked about beating the Axis. I felt better next morning when I took to the road. And better yet when an Army truck stopped and a voice called: 'Jump in Buddy!'"

"He was a good fellow, that white soldier from Brooklyn."

"Well I was back on the ship, at my work as a mess man again, when who should come in many days later? Who but the boy who had no room in his truck for a Negro."

"He came in asking a meal."

"And I said to my mate, 'let me serve him instead.'"

"And I said to that boy: 'Don't you remember me, my friend?'"

"But I was just another dark face. 'Maybe I seed you in the States,' he said, 'but I can't remember.'"

"Think twice, my friend," I said, while I kept a smile on my face. "Think twice. Think of a hot evening in Africa when you had no room in your truck for a N—er."

"That fellow blushed as red as a beet. He looked at three other southern soldiers who were with him and blushed redder again."

"I'm sorry I said it," he said. "A man's a man in this war. I been learnin' that from the colored American soldiers in Africa since I saw you that time."

"Well that boy felt pretty low. His own friends were against him. He said he was sorry, mighty sorry. He wouldn't say it again. And I said 'let bygones be bygones. We're in this war together. Come again for a meal and let's be friends.'"

# Tag Days Start Here to Aid Spanish Refugees



## Finis Tunisiae . . .

By a Veteran Commander

BRITISH armored columns are now racing toward Cape Bon along the two coastal roads of the peninsula. The base of the peninsula has been sealed off. Inside the Germans are burning their stores and destroying their weapons and equipment. This is definitely the end of all organized resistance.

### On the War Fronts

Outside Cape Bon, some 100,000 Axis troops have already surrendered to the Allies. The remainder is held tight by the British First Army and the Mediterranean.

As far as military operations are concerned Tunisia is a thing of the past. Only police work remains now. The spotlight has shifted to Sicily, Sardinia and Pantelleria.

Sicily is a great triangle with some eight or nine large ports and a score of smaller ones. These ports are all linked by a coastal railroad. The northern half of the island is mountainous, while the facet of the triangle facing Africa is comparatively flat. The Allies have bombed most of the Sicilian ports, as well as those on the tip of the Italian boot which are nearest Sicily.

Thus it may be assumed that the flow of men and materiel for the defense of Sicily (if such a defense is being contemplated by the Axis command) has been greatly curtailed and, therefore, a landing on the island is quite feasible. It would appear that the Axis air forces have retreated to the mainland. As to the Italian navy, it is hardly probable that it will risk itself in a contest with the British Navy, after the many sad experiences it has had in the last three years.

The road to the Continent from the south appears now practicable for amphibious operations via Sicily. Pantelleria might take some time to reduce, but shorn as it seems to be of its air power it hardly presents a serious obstacle to an invasion of Sicily.

THE Red Army has captured a German strong point on the lower Kuban River. Soviet artillery continues to pound the defenses of Novorossiisk. Most interesting of all is still the pattern of Soviet air operations.

Immediately west of the entire front line, from Krasnogvardeisk, near Leningrad, to Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov, enemy-held junctions are being blasted, with special attention showered on the railroad nucleus of Bryansk which is the heart of the German Orel salient. Not only the junctions, but the lines themselves are being pounded continuously. North and south of the Orel salient, the bombing is being carried on further west, reaching Minsk and Kiev. Strategic (deep) bombing is being carried out also roughly along the central operational direction and reaches to Danzig and Brest-Litovsk.

Thus we see that it is the area of the "Napoleonic route" which gets the deepest and most concentrated bombing (tactical, operational and strategic), while the two wings are being "covered" only to a depth of about 200 miles, so far. This would look like an indication that the Soviet High Command expects coming operations to develop along the central line principally.

## De Gaullists Reveal Unity Being Balked

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Two simultaneous statements were issued Tuesday at the Fighting French headquarters in London, according to the Free French Press and Information Service.

One statement said the broadcast from Radio Algiers to the effect that General Henri Honore Giraud had accepted General Charles de Gaulle's recent proposals was "most misleading information."

The other declared the French National Committee "considers that it is more urgent and necessary than ever for the President (that is, General de Gaulle) and several of the Committee members to go immediately to Algiers, since important consultations still have to take place before it is possible to make decisions."

The only conclusion to be drawn from these pronouncements is that French national unity is still being hindered by reactionary forces.

Incidentally, in the same statement asking for immediate conferences in Algiers, the French National Committee also requested Fighting French adherents "to abstain from any untimely demonstrations while the exchange of views is going on."

This request recalls the many frequent reports in the American press of the powerful de Gaulle support in North Africa. "Long live de Gaulle!" as the Allied forces march into towns rescued from the Germans, has been shouted on the streets, scattered in leaflets, scrawled on the walls of buildings.

### Polish-Americans Meet Tomorrow

Dr. M. B. Sherman, well known American consulting chemical engineer who has several times visited the Soviet Union for the purpose of studying economic planning, will be the main speaker at the Polish-American rally for solidarity between the United States, Soviet Russia and the whole United Nations. Mr. Sherman will represent the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship at the meeting sponsored by the Polish-American N. Y. District Committee of the International Workers Order. The meeting is to be held tomorrow night at Webster Hall, 11th St., between Third and Fourth Aves., at 7:30.

Another speaker, Boleslaw Gebert, prominent Polish-American editor, who will review the events leading to the Soviet-Polish break; reading of a letter addressed to the Polish Government-in-exile written by Professor Oscar Lange of Chicago University.

## Once Isolated—Siberia Area Is Flourishing

MOSCOW, May 12 (ICN).—Gorn-Badakhshan is an area way out in the Pamirs of Central Siberia, some 7,500 to 15,000 feet above sea level. Before the war, it was almost entirely dependent on food and provisions brought in from other parts of the country. Today it produces its own food supplies.

This Spring the collective farmers of the Gorn-Badakhshan Autonomous Republic are extending the area of summer crops by 2,400 acres. Part of this increased acreage was gained through the digging of a new irrigation canal, about eight miles long, in the mountains.

Prior to 1934 no potatoes were cultivated on the Pamirs. They were first brought to these parts and planted by Red Army frontier guards.

Local scientific workers are helping the collective farms to speed up the cultivation of new agricultural crops. During the last couple of years the Pamir Botanical Garden sent the collective farms of Gorn-Badakhshan 40,000 fruit trees, saplings and all kinds of berries and grapes. The Botanical Garden is also planting strawberries. The collective farms of Gorn-Badakhshan have fulfilled their plan for stockraising. Gorn-Badakhshan's regional center, the town of Khorog, continues to develop in these days of war. Only recently the second section of the Khorog hydroelectric power station started to operate, supplying the town's homes and local industry with electric power.

### Uruguay Breaks With Vichy Gang

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 12 (UP).—Uruguay has broken relations with the Vichy regime and turned her interests in France over to Switzerland, it was announced officially today.

## Mexico Demonstrates Anti-Axis Solidarity on May Day



## Hitler's Total Mobilization Nazis Face Crisis in Fast Dwindling Manpower Pool

[This is the first of three articles on the manpower crisis in Germany and among Hitler's satellites.]

By Ackerman

MOSCOW, May 12 (ICN).—The defeat sustained by the German fascist army on the Soviet-German Front in the winter of 1942-43 has exerted an exceptionally great influence on Hitler Germany. Whether it is a question of Goebbels' propaganda or the war economy measures enforced by the Hitlerites in Germany, the consequences of this defeat tell everywhere. Moreover, they tell to such an extent and with such rapidity as to stress how crushing were the blows delivered to Hitler's robber hordes by the Red Army.

Whereas formerly the Goebbels outfit affirmed that the Red Army had lost all capacity for resistance, today it has suddenly raised a cry about the "titanic danger," about the fact that the Red Army constitutes a "striking force of such magnitude as never suspected by anyone."

After January 20, Goebbels began to scream "Danger! We are threatened with death!" It would be wrong to deny the detrimental influence of the hypocritical slogan of "defensive war" on the broad masses of the German people poisoned by the chauvinistic toxin. The idea of the meaning of the war, hammered by Hitler and his gang into the minds of the German peasants, handicraftsmen and a considerable section of the workers, may be briefly formulated as follows: "Either we Germans become masters of the world as a result of the war, and other peoples our slaves, or we perish."

This idea is still fomenting a wild, unbridled fury among the Hitler officers and soldiers. Gripped by fear the Hitler gang is trying by every means to frighten the Germans into making one more, their last effort. It has announced throughout Germany a so-called total mobilization.

The "total mobilization" is a desperate attempt to make good the tremendous loss in men and equipment sustained by the Hitler army in the last few months on the Soviet-German Front. It is a question of squeezing by total force from the vassal countries, the peoples of the occupied countries and from the German people a still greater levy in sweat and blood for continuing the criminal Hitler war.

It is clear to any person who has more or less carefully watched Germany in the past decade that the slogan of "total mobilization" is not as new as Goebbels would like from newspaper accounts and

## How a Czech Nurse Fights on Soviet Soil

By Helen Kononenko

(From Komsomolskaya Pravda)

MOSCOW, May 12 (ICN).—This is the story of Maria Pislova, Red Cross nurse in the Czechoslovak unit now fighting on the Eastern Front.

When the Czechoslovak unit was organized in the Soviet Union, Maria's father joined, and Maria, too, volunteered. She was eager to get to the place where a battle was in progress as soon as possible to satisfy her thirst for vengeance, to fight the Germans. To fight for everything—for Lidice, for Prague, for the green little town where she was born, Hradec Krolöve.

Maria became a Red Cross nurse. But she can also defend her wounded; she learned to handle a rifle, tommy gun, machine gun and mortar.

She remembers her first baptism of fire, her first battle. Creeping under enemy fire she reached the wounded, carried them to safety and bandaged them. In these seconds she had no fear, she felt nothing except a passionate desire to save their lives, and also a passionate hatred! Hatred for the fascist scum, for the dogs of mankind.

Maria knew about their atrocities from newspaper accounts and

## Swiss Ask: Why Not Investigate Nazis?

GENEVA, May 12 (ICN).—The International Red Cross investigating Committee—if it does undertake to go to Katin to find out about the killing of 10,000 Polish officers—should investigate a few other things while in the neighborhood, says the Swiss paper, The Nation, in an article "The World Looks for the Murderers."

"War-time propaganda often follows a tortuous path," the article says, referring to the Hitler slander alleging that Soviet authorities were responsible for the murders. "There are plenty of Polish corpses and Polish uniforms." Emphasizing that in the given case Germany is trying above all to cause a split in the Allied camp, the newspaper states: "The road to Smolensk runs via Warsaw."

"Maybe the Red Cross committee will make an excursion to the Warsaw ghetto or to the common graves on the outskirts of the city. This would justify itself. Once everybody to believe. The Hitler gang has always regarded as total everything connected with its preparations for unleashing and conducting its predatory war. Since Hitler began this war he has been conducting it as a total war. From the very beginning, the "theoreticians" of "total war" have left no doubt as regards the fact that a war must begin by the total use of all available forces and means.

### ADMISSION OF FAILURE

And if today, 22 months after their perfidious attack on the U.S.S.R., Hitler and his gang are again announcing a "total mobilization," this is merely an admission of the failure of all their plans and calculations; it is an avowal of the born of need.

New cannon fodder can be obtained primarily by mobilizing the workers engaged in war industry. It is consequently not a question of calling up the youth fit for military service, not of drafting men eligible for service engaged, let us say, in the food industry, trade and other

branches of the economy. After last Spring's "combining" of the country there are hardly any such reserves left in Hitler Germany.

The new draft into the German fascist army will involve cadres of specially trained workers left in the war industry because of dire necessity, who could not be replaced. By this means it is possible to scrape together new hundreds of thousands of men to throw against the Red Army.

But these hurriedly trained soldiers are entering the army under conditions entirely different from those of the recruits called up in 1939 to 1942. And if the German fascist executioners and warmongers will find it hard to make good the losses they sustained in the winter of 1942-43 as regards quantity, they will find it even more difficult to restore the former striking power of their troops. But even this draft is possible only at the expense of weakening another decisive sector—the sector of war industry.

(To be continued tomorrow)



Mexico City thrilled to a great celebration of all anti-Axis fighters last May Day. Exclusive photos show, top left, the Communist Party section sings the International as it passes the reviewing stand. Top right, Spanish exiles of the Communist Party of Spain shown carrying a banner with the words "Delegation in Mexico of C. P. of Spain salutes the working class and the people of Mexico." Bottom, the Spanish refugee section carrying banners of Mexico and the Republic of Spain.

## Siberia Sends Tractors to Bring New Life to Vyazma

By V. Antonov

Soviet War Correspondent

VYAZMA, USSR, May 12 (ICN).—From the hill on which we are standing we have a clear view of practically the whole of Vyazma, mutilated by the Germans.

It is hard to imagine that right before us there once stood a town with bustling streets thronged with people.

But new life is breaking through the terrible ruins. The Germans blew up the depot, destroyed all station structures and tracks. But, despite all this, every train is running.

Columns of carts wind their way between the ruins. Some carry debris and rubbish out of town, others bring back flour, soap and salt. For the townspeople returned along with the Red Army.

Vyazma's population today stands at 7,000, and the figure mounts daily. The prime, probably the most urgent, problem has been solved in the town—that of bread. One bakery is working. It is housed in a brick barn which had been used as a garage. Several half-demolished houses were converted into shops selling bread.

These stores look strange to the eye—a stone box without roofs and windows, a stone corner covered with plywood. There are but a sprinkling of such stores, and only a few workshops where you can have your shoes or clothes repaired, but it called for titanic efforts to build even these in a town of ruins.

Vyazma's inhabitants are waiting for electricity and water. The electric power station was reduced to debris. But by luck chance certain parts survived which can be used to assemble the power engine.

The population that returned to taking the difficulties of restoration in its stride. Distant Siberia has stretched out a helping hand to the ruined town. Only a few days ago a trainload of tractors from the Novosibirsk region steamed in. New life is steadily coming into its own.

On the outskirts of the town lie the ruins of factory buildings. The remnants of the buildings and the extensive adjoining territory are encircled with two rows of barbed wire. This was a camp for Soviet war prisoners and the local population. Winter and summer the prisoners slept on cement floors of partly demolished buildings. Rain and snow, icy winds swept through the gaping windows. In the basement the water squelched under one's feet. Prisoners rotted alive in this water. Victims brought to this horrible basement died within a week or at the latest within two and were hauled to a cemetery situated in the immediate vicinity on a vacant lot, with huge mounds 10 to 15 yards wide and from 60 to 100

yards long. Every day the prisoners were driven into the forest to build roads and every day dozens of them never returned alive.

But neither threats nor tortures could break the Soviet people. On Soviet Square is a fresh grave. The remains of two courageous partisans, Maria Lubenski and Gladkova, are buried here.

They perished in unequal battle against a German punitive expedition. In this encounter Maria accounted for eleven German soldiers.

As yet we don't know the full story of what the German invaders perpetrated in Vyazma. The names of many victims are not yet established. But that which has already come to light makes one's blood run cold, fills the heart with hatred.

## 'Face Wall of Hate,' Bishops Warn Nazis

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UP).—Roman Catholic Bishops of Germany warned the Nazis last December that their anti-religious conduct at home and in the occupied countries was erecting a wall of hate against the Reich, it was revealed today when the Office of War Information made public the text of a petition sent by the Bishops to the Hitler government.

The Bishops stated that nothing rouses stronger enmity against a conquering nation than attempts to take away the religion of the defeated people, and bluntly charged that the Nazis had committed many atrocities against the church in Poland, Slovakia, Luxembourg and Alsace-Lorraine.

The petition was approved by members of the Bishops' Conference at Fulda last Dec. 18. Their action had been mentioned in previous dispatches from Europe but this was the first time a complete text of the memorial has been available.

Adolf Cardinal Bertram, Archbishop of Breslau, signed the petition in the name of all bishops and copies were sent to Dr. Bernard Rust, German Minister for Church Affairs, Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, and Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, Chief of the Reich Chancellery.

The Bishops, both in the name of the church and of the nation, denounced measures taken by the Nazi party and the German government against the church and Christianity. The Bishops pointed out that the anti-church conduct of Nazi officials had been protested before, without effect.

"Around Germany, in all the occupied territories, a rampart of bitterness and enmity is being erected, which has arisen in large part because of the ruthless interference of the officers of the party and the civil administration with freedom of conscience and the religious life of the population," the Bishops said. In the "newly attached" eastern territories, it was asserted, many churches were robbed, others defiled or degraded to profane purposes.

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# Hails Board of Education Plan For Pre-School Nursery Aid

## Last Tribute to a Great Leader

Plans of the New York City Board of Education to set up a model nursery for the care of pre-school children in each of the five boroughs were hailed yesterday by Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the New York Teachers Union, as an extremely significant though limited step in the right direction.

"This is the direction wartime child care should take," Dr. Dodd commented, adding that the Board of Education's action is "undoubtedly the result of the strong campaign for child care in the city."

"It is unfortunate," she went on, "that the Mayor has divided responsibility for this work by placing the inadequate funds supplied by the Board of Estimate exclusively in the hands of Welfare, and turning the former WPA schools over to the Welfare Department."

### SCHOOLS HAVE FACILITIES

The Board of Education has proved, Dr. Dodd explained, by its model pre-school nursery plans for the fact that the public schools have the needed facilities and equipment to go ahead with a real child care program.

"City, state and national funds should be available to them so they could do a real job," she said, adding sharply that "administrative procedure on this whole question of utilizing the schools as well as the welfare services has been badly confused from the start."

The Board of Education's model nurseries can be only a demonstration unless the Board gets financial backing from government sources, Dr. Dodd stated, calling attention to the fact that present plans are for only five small nursery schools, to accommodate only about 135 children.

These schools, according to plans, will be located in Wadleigh High School, Lower Harlem; Jane Adams Vocational High School, the Bronx; Orlis Commercial High School Annex, Brooklyn; William Cullen Bryant High School, Queens; Port Richmond High School, Staten Island.

Parents will be asked to contribute only about \$45 a year, for cost of hot lunches.

Each nursery school will be staffed with a high school teacher of home nursing, a high school teacher of homemaking, and a kindergarten teacher with nursery training.

While the pre-school children are being trained in the nurseries, high school girls will be trained as well, in nutrition and child care theory and practice.

The nursery children will have outdoor play space, hot lunches, an afternoon nap and all-day supervision. Provisions for equipment are scientific and complete.

"This is the kind of child-care set-up we have got to fight for, for the children of all working mothers in this city," Dr. Dodd stated.

## Roll-Back Will Aid Victory, Byrnes Told

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ESSEX, Pa., May 12.—Immediate rolling back of prices in the interest of victory over Hitler is urged in a strong telegram sent to James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization at Washington, from Francis J. Bradley, business representative of Westinghouse Local 107, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union.

"All prices are still rising, while wages are unjustly frozen," said Bradley, who speaks for 12,000 workers.

Demanding increased pay for increased production he complained that regional boards were delaying action on grievances, while interpretations of the latest Executive Order, No. 9328, on wage and price stabilization continue.

Only the America Firsters, the advocates of negotiated peace and the professional labor barbers benefit by these delays, he said.

## East Side Invasion Rally Thursday

A Second Front Rally on the Lower East Side will take place tonight at 8 P.M. at the Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St.

Among the prominent community leaders who will speak are: Councilman Meyer Goldberger, well-known Republican leader; Israel Amter, chairman, New York State Communist Party; Bernard Harkavy, national secretary of the Jewish People's Committee; Reverend Eliot White of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Evelyn Weiner, chairman of the Joint Committee of the 4th and 8th A.D. Communist Party Clubs sponsoring the meeting says the Second Front Rally "can give a vitally needed push to the strengthening of the President's hand toward the winning of the war."

Laura Duncan and Al Moss, talented Negro singers, will entertain with traditional Hebrew songs and Negro spirituals.



The body of Dr. Chaim Zhitlovsky lay in state at Manhattan Center yesterday, flanked by a guard of honor made up of young and old, with representatives of scores of organizations from many cities of the United States and Canada. Dr. Zhitlovsky, who died May 6 while on a lecture tour in Canada, was a devoted fighter for Jewish rights and an advocate of friendship between the Jews of America and those of the Soviet Union.

## Volunteers Urged as OPA Price Aides

Consumers interested in becoming price assistants were urged yesterday by the District OPA office to sign up at their local ODC office today.

Volunteers chosen by the ODC will be given an intensive training course at the OPA office at the Empire State Building. Classes will be held at 8 P.M. Tuesday and Thursday May 18 and 20, at 3 P.M. Wednesday and Friday, May 19 and 21.

Those who qualify will be certified to the local board price panels for appointments as price assistants. They will take an oath as OPA employees and receive identification cards before starting their work which will take about 12 hours a week. They will serve without pay.

CDVO borough offices are at: Manhattan: 707 Fifth Ave. Bronx: Grand Concourse and 161st St.

Brooklyn: 131 Livingston St. Queens: 92-29 Queens Blvd., Kilmhurst. Richmond: Borough Hall, St. George.

## Summer School Teachers Named

George Skinkind, Francis Franklin, and Elizabeth Lawson will make up the corps of instructors for the Marxist Summer Day Schools of 1943, the Workers School announced yesterday. The Summer Day Schools, of which there will be three, will begin on July 12, July 19 and July 26, and students may begin a full-time two-weeks course on any of those three dates.

George Skinkind will give a course in Elements of Marxism-Leninism; Francis Franklin a course on Problems of the People's War, and Elizabeth Lawson will teach Highlights of American History.

These courses, which meet in the morning, are designed to fill the educational needs of night workers, housewives, functionaries in various organizations, people with longer or shorter vacations, and people on swing shifts. Classes are from 9 to 11 every day except Saturday and Sunday. The fee for the course is \$10.

Application for admission to one of the Marxist Summer Day Schools may be made now to Elizabeth Lawson, Director, Marxist Summer Day Schools, Room 301, 35 East 12 Street.

## Jacksonville Over Top On Soviet Clothing Aid

(Special to the Daily Worker)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 12.—This city has just concluded a bang-up "Share your Clothing with the Russians" campaign, initiated by Russian War Relief the drive received wide support from all sections of the population.

Thousands of garments and shoes which were collected are already enroute to the Soviet Union.

Mayor John T. Alsop, speaking at a luncheon launching the drive urged the group to "forget political differences" and help a country which was fighting a good war against a common enemy.

"If anybody had told me a few years ago that I would be boosting the Russians," he remarked, "I would have said he was crazy. I am

## Harlem Consumers Plan Volunteer Corps

By Louise Mitchell

Harlem's women are not only worrying about high prices and artificial shortages. They are doing something about it.

The rest of the city will soon be looking to the Negro community as a leader in setting up 100 new consumer service centers.

The plan just grew naturally, out of the need to solve the home front's most critical problem.

The consumer service centers will be opened in Harlem's beauty parlors, which are not only places where hair is washed and set but are community social centers. Women talk about what's on their minds in beauty parlors. And operators and beauty parlor owners will be able to give them information on prices and rationing as well as take complaints on violations.

They have been preparing and studying in the evenings after work for the important community work.

### ORGANIZE VOLUNTEER CORPS

On Tuesday night after the operators and owners had put in a long day they met at the Almanella Beauty Institute, 2159 Seventh Ave. The black-out, which delayed proceedings about three-quarters of an hour, did not dampen their enthusiasm.

Led by the able Mrs. Maude Gadsden, the women are organized into the Beauticians Volunteer Corps and part of the Harlem Riverside Defense Council. The women have been taking consumer education courses with Mr. John Harmon, head of consumer work at the Council.

At 11 P.M., when other people were already in bed, they discussed every-day problems of price control and planned a community-wide consumer education meeting at the conclusion of the course in June.

Several women told their experience of a delegation with the OPA office which promised to check up on violations and give them literature for the parlor consumer centers.

Mr. Harmon urged the women to volunteer as price assistants at the CDVO office saying that the price assistant plan will help put price control in the hands of the people.

Since OPA violations were widespread in Harlem it was therefore important that these women volunteer, he emphasized.

"Harlem needs adequate coverage," The women reported that viola-



tions were especially rampant on Sunday mornings. They admitted that the price of poultry had come down as a result of flat dollar and cents ceilings.

"Poultry used to be selling for 60 cents a pound and now we can get it for 44," said Mrs. Gadsden.

A new racket had developed around bananas, the women said. The ceiling price on bananas are 13 cents a pound but retailers are now selling green bananas for 13 and ripe bananas for 19. As for potatoes, prices are still above ceiling price of eight cents a pound and many local storekeepers were demanding consumers buy other items along with potatoes. The women knew that this was illegal and told the retailers so.

Retailers are also selling shoes without coupon tickets, it was revealed.

These were some of the things these women were talking about when the clock struck 12. Their interest and energy was something to marvel at.

When the women graduate from their consumer education course in a few weeks, they will open the information centers.

"Without much publicity or fanfare they have been carrying on their patriotic work. They have been selling war bonds in their shops and now intend to take on the bigger problem of food prices and rationing."

Here are a group of women who really deserve the service stripes of the Office of Civilian Defense.

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## Mistreatment Of Negroes Told At B'klyn Rally

Three cases of mistreatment of Negroes in Brooklyn, in two of which policemen played leading roles, were presented to residents of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area Monday night by Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church. After announcing that a mass meeting was being called next week to plan definite action, Dr. Harten urged members of the audience to:

1.—See to it that Madison Square Garden is packed to capacity on the evening of June 7 for the Negro Freedom Rally.

2.—Support Councilman Peter V. Cacchiarelli in his efforts to help the common people of Brooklyn, including especially the Negro people.

3.—Read the Daily and the Sunday Worker in order to know who the Negro's real friends were.

The three cases of mistreatment of Negro citizens were: the beating of a soldier by policemen early last Sunday morning; the beating of a woman member of Dr. Harten's church by a policeman; the rape of a Negro girl and the grand jury's failure to indict the men she identified.

The meeting was held in the Central Congregational Church, Hancock St. near Franklin Ave., occupied by Dr. Harten's congregation since the Holy Trinity Baptist Church was burned several weeks ago.

The police beating of the Negro soldier was described by an eyewitness, who gave the ringleader's shield number. The witness said that bystanders who protested to the policemen were driven off, while the soldier, bleeding from the assault, was driven away in a squad car.

**BEATEN BY COP**  
Dr. Harten introduced a Mrs. Taylor, member of his congregation, who had been beaten by a policeman following her arrest. The policeman, Dr. Harten said, after tearing the license tag from Mrs. Taylor's dog's neck tossed it away and then accused Mrs. Taylor of having no license.

The case of the 17-year-old rape victim was related by Dr. Harten and by the girl's uncle. It was also referred to by Councilman Cacchiarelli, who pointed out that the growing unity of the Negro and the white people in their common struggle against fascism had driven the enraged reactionaries to reprisals.

Dr. Harten roused round after round of applause as he praised Cacchiarelli as "one man I have tried on the Negro question and who has never failed us."

Administration spokesmen see a hard struggle ahead, in which they hope to get strong support from the people, particularly from the labor movement, which has been demanding the price roll-back.

## Union Leaders Smash Frameup of Ala. Negro

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 12.—A frame-up against John Redmon, young Negro ore miner, was smashed when a delegation of white union leaders of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers intervened.

Redmon was arrested on the charge that he called out to a white girl, using her first name. Redmon contended that it was a case of mistaken identity.

Redmon was held in jail for two weeks without a trial, although he had been called up by his draft board. When the union got busy and sent a delegation to the authorities, things began to happen, and Johnny Redmon was released.

## 'Farm' Lobby Fights Move for Fair Prices

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A request to Congress by Food Administrator Chester C. Davis for a billion dollars addition to the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation for continuation of its food subsidy program was bitterly attacked yesterday by members of the so-called "farm lobby," which works closely with the "Farm Bloc" in Congress.

The C.C.C. has spent in loans and purchases nearly \$2,500,000,000 of its authorized limit of \$2,600,000,000. Its operations are directed at trying to keep prices to consumers down on products where costs of production and transportation have increased substantially.

A newly-organized farm lobby group, headed by J. E. McDonald, expressed the general attitude of the farm lobby toward subsidies in assailing Davis' request. McDonald demanded "materially higher" prices for food products, to be paid by the consumer, and backed John L. Lewis in his attacks on the stabilization program.

A request from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for borrowing power up to \$5,000,000,000 is now before Congress in a bill which failed to pass during the last session of Congress. It is reported that \$500,000,000 of this money is to be used as a subsidy in affecting a roll-back of prices to last Sept. 15.

The "farm lobby" crowd has already indicated a last-ditch fight against this measure, as it has fought on all subsidy programs.

Administration spokesmen see a hard struggle ahead, in which they hope to get strong support from the people, particularly from the labor movement, which has been demanding the price roll-back.

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## Consumers in Massachusetts Ask Milk Cut

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—Housewives, consumers, representatives of women's organizations, and trade unionists appeared here yesterday before the Massachusetts Milk Control Board to testify in favor of a one-half cent per quart decrease in the price of milk.

The decrease had been ordered by OPA. However, public and private statements by milk dealers and a State Commissioner of Agriculture Louis Webster, also chairman of the Milk Control Board, about a 2 cent per quart increase have caused alarm among consumers.

The consumer case for lower priced milk was based on the need for more milk to maintain proper nutritional standards for working class families. Consumers asked the milk dealers institute wartime economies at receiving stations and in distributing methods.

In the late afternoon, at the Gardner Auditorium of the State House on Beacon Hill, CIO and AFL union spokesmen and consumer representatives had a chance to present their testimony to the Republican Congressional Committee on Rationing and Distribution of Foodstuffs. This committee will travel all over the country holding hearings, the first of which took place in Boston today.

The first speaker was the State Commissioner of Agriculture Louis Webster, who for the second time in one day gave his reasons for increasing milk prices. Then followed a long procession of producers, wholesalers, processors, retailers and business men who criticized the OPA and called for an end to rationing and price control, each maintaining his industry would be forced out of business if these checks on inflation were not removed.

Matthew Mattison of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, warned that short-sighted attitude on part of those testifying would bring about inflation. Joseph Salerno of Massachusetts State CIO and James Durkin of the United Office and Professional Workers also spoke, as well as a representative of the AFL Central Labor Union.

Consumers' position was presented to the committee by Mrs. Nan Halperin, representing Greater Boston Council of Organized Consumers.

## Quiz Agency In Violating Job Bias Law

The Accurate Personnel, Inc. will appear again today before the Industrial Commission of the State Department of Labor to answer to charges of violating New York laws forbidding discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin in choosing applicants for war jobs.

Accurate Personnel, Inc., an employment agency located at 2 John St., specializes in workers for plants holding government contracts. At the first hearing, several weeks ago, the agency was charged, among other things, with having discriminated against Negro and Jewish applicants in the forms these workers were required to fill out. Officials of the agency denied all charges.

Today's public hearing, beginning at 2 P.M., will be held in Room 605.

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# Don't Wreck WLB, Bittner Warns Labor

## 6,000 Aid Drive for Spain Refugees

Nearly 6,000 "Victory Volunteers" will take to the streets today with collection cans for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Helen R. Bryan, executive secretary, announced.

Funds collected by the "Victory Volunteers" will be used to provide food, clothing and other necessities for the 700 to 1,000 Spanish Republican refugees who, according to a State Department announcement, are being sent to Mexico from the concentration camps in North Africa, in which they have been held for nearly four years.

Among the participants in the Tag Days will be members of church groups, settlement houses and labor unions. In addition, hundreds of the volunteers will represent the numerous Spanish societies in New York.

The area covered by the volunteers with their collection cans will be from the outermost regions of Queens to the most northerly areas of the Bronx, with concentration on business sections in all five boroughs.

The Tag Days, which begin today, will continue tomorrow and Saturday, Miss Bryan announced.

She said that more than 80 organizations in various parts of the city had given their headquarters as depots for the collections, and she called for more volunteers to join the nearly six thousand who are already participating.

"The great need of these anti-

## Move in Senate To 'Relieve' Rich

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UP).—Finance Committee Chairman Walter F. George, D., Ga., today formally reported to the Senate the committee majority's endorsement of a Ruml-type 100 per cent forgiveness [of the rich] pay-as-you-go tax bill but said he would offer a counter-proposal embodying 75 per cent cancellation.

The report signaled start of debate on the tax issue, with the final vote likely tomorrow.

Republicans support the endorsed bill almost solidly and count on more than enough Democratic assistance to assure its approval. They consider the 13 to 8 committee vote, in which five Democrats joined the minority members, as an accurate cross-section of sentiment in the full Senate.

The committee bill is offered as a substitute for the House-approved Robertson-Forand 75 per cent cancellation bill. George's last-minute compromise proposal is roughly similar and is believed to reflect his conviction that a three-fourths forgiveness plan with some modifications has the best chance of gaining House acceptance.

The Carlson version of the Ruml Plan, however, was beaten by a slim four-vote margin in the House and the Senate's altered bill may be able to attract sufficient extra votes to turn the tables when the legislation goes back to the House.

The Progressive Committee, American Labor Party, today wired Senators Mead and Wagner reaffirming its opposition to the Ruml Plan and urging him to "do everything in your power to secure its defeat in the Senate." Their statement declares:

"This bill is a blot on the patriotism of the American worker. While American workers are straining their utmost to produce for the war effort, and are barely making ends meet because of inflationary prices, the Ruml Plan would transfer the burden of taxation from the rich to the poor."

"It is incredible that at a time when our nation is engaged in a people's war, a war which demands equality of sacrifice, that Congress should even consider a regressive tax bill which would shift the entire burden of the

## Byrnes OK's WLB On Pay Adjustments

(Continued from Page 1)

estimate substantial conditions of living or to determine wage adjustments within the 15 per cent limit of the Little Steel formula."

Byrnes said it also clarifies the ancillary authority of the WLB to make wage adjustments "to keep the minimum differentials between immediately interrelated job classifications necessary to maintain productive efficiency." This authority is needed, he added, to enable the board to avoid intra-plant inequities which would otherwise be created by WLB wage adjustments.

The directive was his answer to the WLB statement that Mr. Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order was "unworkable" without clarification. He said the wage adjustments within the authority of the WLB, except in cases of sub-standard conditions of living or to give effect to the "Little Steel" formula, were

not to raise wages above the minimum of going or prevailing rates for comparable work in comparable plants or establishments in the same labor market.

He pointed out, however, that there are "rare and unusual cases" where the minimum going rates could be stepped up to higher levels if critical war production could not otherwise be obtained. He took as an example his recent order permitting upward revision of wage scales in the canning industry where last year's "obsolete wage schedules" for reasonable labor constituted a danger to the nation's food supply.

"Apart from the rare and exceptional case, adjustments to the minimum of the applicable going rates are to be made, not to increase existing wage schedules, but only to bring obvious and sporadic stragglers into line," he said in an explanatory statement.

## French Masses, Elated by Tunisia, Await 2nd Front

By J. Edward Murray

(United Press)

LONDON, May 12.—Allied victory in Tunisia has skyrocketed American prestige in France and has sent new hope surging through the people that the second front will not be long delayed, a key member of the French Underground said today.

This Frenchman, who has been working against the Nazis in France for three years, must remain anonymous. He slipped out a few days before the fall of Tunis and Bizerte.

Hope for a second front, he said, had nearly been abandoned when news of Allied African victories reached France. The effect on the underground was incalculable, he said.

AWAIT ACTION

Since late in the winter, he said, Frenchmen have been on edge, believing that the invasion would be launched at any moment. At first they set March 1 for the deadline, and word spread through the country to be ready to strike on that day.

On that day, he said, French men and women watched the skies for attacking Allied planes and kept their radios tuned in for news. When nothing happened they agreed by some mysterious popular consent that March 15 was the date. Then March 20, April 1, and April 15 became the invasion dates, and French hopes ran high, only to be dashed each time.

"This fever pitch of expectation and disappointment," the French underground leader said, "left the people on the verge of despair but I know for certain that the Tunis and Bizerte triumphs were what Frenchmen needed to keep them hoping and on a keen edge, ready to help the invaders."

The North African victory was particularly encouraging to occupied France, he added, because Frenchmen did not expect that Tunis and Bizerte would fall for another two to four weeks.

The aerial pounding which the Allies gave the fleeing Germans and Italians in the closing days of the campaign was especially good news to the people of France.

U. S. PRESTIGE HIGH

American prestige is now particularly high in France, this spokesman said.

"What every Frenchman knows in his heart," he said, "is that when the Americans get going on land and in the air it will be the beginning of the end for the enemy."

"This stimulant to American prestige was necessary in France because of the Darlan (the late Admiral Jean Francois Darlan) affair and the first American reverses in Tunisia."

The underground spokesman declared that the French had no difficulty in obtaining full details about the Tunisian campaign over the British radio, and he asserted that the German-controlled French press has few readers. The Germans, he said, usually print posters to be displayed on town bulletin boards when they have a pronouncement for the French, rather than depend on their puppet press.

He warned that the second front will have to be opened promptly before hunger and the German labor draft leave the French people too weak to help the invaders.

A drive into the west of Europe, too, would give the Allies air bases for use against Germany proper and, if it were quick enough, might save the industrialized sections of France from destruction by the occupying Nazi forces.

## Allied War Staffs Plan Next Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

lived still in this country. He may leave the war planning sessions.

Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, Chief of the 14th U. S. Army Air Force in China, also has been in Washington.

In addition, top officers from the Pacific, South Pacific and Southwest Pacific commands visited Washington a few weeks ago to discuss with the high command strategy in that area as planned by Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt at Casablanca.

Also in connection with the Far East, U. S. Ambassador William C. Phillips returned from India only this week and conferred with the President yesterday a few hours before Churchill arrived.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Prime Minister conferred at great length last night after dinner, and resumed their talks again today.



## Textile Convention Is Arena For Views on 'Hold Line' Order

By George Morris

Van A. Bittner, assistant president of the United Steelworkers of America, yesterday cautioned convention delegates of the Textile Workers Union against joining the rampage to destroy the War Labor Board and undermine support for the President.

Mr. Bittner, himself a member of the WLB and close associate of President Philip Murray of the CIO was one of a number of guest speakers at yesterday's session. Actually, the platform speeches reflected a sharp difference of attitude on problems facing labor.

DIFFERS WITH RIEVE

Mr. Bittner's advice was ignored by Emil Rieve, president of the TWU, also a member of the WLB. Rieve declared that if the President does not revise his hold-the-line order he will leave the government body. His speeches at the convention yesterday and earlier were practically an echo of the statements of John L. Lewis and Matthew Wolf.

The delegates heard Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, secretary-treasurer Jas. R. Carey of the CIO, Dr. Frank Graham of the War Labor Board and Jacob Potofsky, secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"The President, with the responsibility he has on his shoulders, certainly is entitled to the loyal support of every American citizen," Bittner appealed.

Speaking after Carey, whose speech yielded much to the promoters of the anti-Roosevelt drive, Bittner said:

"I have a lot of people say that the War Labor Board has not done this and that. It has not done that. It is true. There are a lot of things the WLB has not done."

"But I will say that the Board has done more for organized labor in the short time it has been in existence than all the other governmental agencies you had in the United States since the government was formed."

"I say to you that the WLB has given union security to nearly 4,000,000 workers in America, which means not only the life of the union during this war, but lays the foundation for the life of this union after the war."

Bittner stressed that he is not overlooking what the WLB must still do, but he appealed that unless it should not close their eyes to its problems and the services it has already rendered to organized labor.

Bittner took sharp issue with the strike policy of John L. Lewis.

"I would sooner crawl through hell on my belly than call a strike in a war industry in this war. What good would it be to win a strike in 1943 and lose the war in 1944?"

The question must be put, Bittner said: "Is America better now with all our complaints than it would be if Hitler controlled the United States of America?"

The convention cheers rang to still another message, from President Sidney Hillman of the ACW, delivered by Potofsky. It gave the Amalgamated advanced to organize its textile workers in its initial stages, was written off the books by unanimous vote of the ACW's executive board. Hillman noted that "the advance, of course, was not made with the expectation that it would be repaid." It was carried on the ACW books only while the textile union still faced possible litigation from certain disruptive elements.

The ACW action stood in sharp contrast to the position of John L. Lewis who, interpreting the mine union's contributions to the CIO as "loans" sought to collect them and use the issue as a reason for disaffiliating.

No sooner was the Bittner speech received with the usual thanks, than the convention platform was turned into a base for indirect attacks upon President Philip Murray and President Roosevelt. They came during discussion upon the wage stabilization resolution which called for restoration of WLB authority to deal with wage inequalities and to the "Little Steel" formula, and other changes in wage policy.

It was then that Rieve whipped the delegates up to a near frenzy with his announcement that he will quit the WLB if the changes are not made by the President.

Significantly, the demonstration was staged while Mrs. Roosevelt was on the platform awaiting to be introduced. A few minutes before she spoke, George Baldani, executive vice-president of the union took the occasion to "clarify" some matters on the "weaknesses" of our parent organization, which he asked Carey to take back with him to the Cleveland meeting of the CIO's executive committee.

Baldani joined the chorus of vicious red-baiting that was first introduced by Attorney General Francis Biddle and Rieve. He charged that "certain elements" in the CIO are expressing only the policy of one of our allies, meaning the Soviet Union.

"We want to win this war, but these other elements are only interested in production and more production, without concern for domestic policy."

"If we have a president in the CIO it is about time he spoke in the name of the CIO not the Lee Pressmans and the Len De Cauxs."

Freeman is general CIO council, and Len de Caux is editor of the CIO News. Baldani followed closely the line of recent press reports that tried to unsuccessfully distort Freeman's views on the President's executive order to develop a "difference" with Murray's views.

The need of understanding the problems of other countries is essential for a secure post war order and peace, Mrs. Roosevelt told the delegates. She warned against an isolationist outlook.

A source of much of labor's troubles is its disunity, Mrs. Roosevelt continued. For that reason it will not be expressed adequately in Congress.

"I think that it probably might have been possible to stop the demands of the Farm Bloc and to have done something that was much fairer in both wages and prices in other ways. But in order to do so you—and when I talk about 'you' I mean the people as a whole—would have had to make their representatives in Congress understand that they wanted certain things."

## FDR Sees CIO Delegation on Pay Inequality

(Continued from Page 1)

its 500,000 members to aid in the enforcement of new price ceilings and halted the announced roll-back of prices to September 15 and the subsidy program.

DAVIS TAKES HOSTILE STAND

In contrast, the delegation which was supposed to see Chester Davis, Food Administrator, was allotted only three minutes of Mr. Davis' time and got from him the statement that it was "impossible" to roll-back food prices.

The CIO delegation pointed out that this attitude was not in keeping with the President's policy and that the workers back home would make their demands for price ceilings as fresh vegetables loudly enough so that Davis would listen to them.

The delegation also carried a statement to be presented to Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes welcoming the announcement of a price roll back, insisting that the subsidy program be extended to all food products and supporting grade labeling and dollars and cents ceilings.

Obviously thrilled over their twenty minute conference with President Roosevelt, the five-man committee consisting of Michael Quill of the TWU, Albert Stankus, of the UE, Josephine Timms of the ACA, Clifford McAvoy and Saul Mills of the Council, told reporters at a press conference the highlights of the meeting.

They reported that the President was "wholly sympathetic" during their discussion of wage inequalities and the need for amending his recent executive order.

The trade unionists lobbying up on the Hill were still on the job while the press conference was being held so they could not report on their activities.

But the delegates present felt that their whirlwind visit had achieved definite results.

## Guilty of Aiding Escaped Nazi

DETROIT, May 12 (UP).—A Federal court jury today convicted Theodore Donay, saboteur-impersonator, of treason in concealing traitor Max Stephan's activities in behalf of an escaped German war prisoner.

It was the first case of its kind in the nation's history.

The jury of nine women and three men deliberated only 81 minutes before deciding that Donay not only was aware of Stephan's treasonous acts but attempted himself to aid the escape of the German flier, Lieut. Hans Peter Krug.

Stephan, former Detroit innkeeper and one-time German army corporal, is under sentence to hang for treason. He has appealed for a Supreme Court review and for presidential clemency.

"I think you arrived at the only conclusion you could have reached in view of the evidence in this case," Federal Judge Frank A. Picard told the jury.

## Chemical Plant Resumes Operations After Blast

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 12 (UP).—Full operations resumed today at the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals corporation, scene of an explosion and fire which killed three workmen and injured 13 others yesterday, in an island unit of the plant.



PIERRE COT

## Cot Lauds Theme of IWO Garden Rally

The Madison Square Garden March to Freedom rally of the International Workers Order was characterized yesterday by Pierre Cot, former Minister of Aviation of France as a worthy endeavor for "the unity of the workers."

"It seems to me that you are on the right track," Mr. Cot told IWO officials, "because you are trying to achieve greater unity of the working people."

Mr. Cot, who will speak at the May 23 mass pageant, which dramatizes the century of the common man concepts of Vice-President Wallace, went on to discuss the significance of workers' organizations in France and all Europe who "were important not only for their economic role, but who played an important part in the political life of the country, and even in international politics."

WORKERS UNITY

"In my opinion," said Mr. Cot, "it is impossible to build again when the war is over, a free, democratic Europe without the support of the European workers, and—for the European workers the best appeal can be made by the American workers." He stressed that "through the American workers, America may influence the future course of Europe."

Discussing recent military victories in North Africa and the outlook for new fronts, Mr. Cot stated that "The French are waiting for the invasion. . . it will help their resistance one hundred per cent. You will not find any traitors among them. They will get rid of the traitors the very day you come there."

"If you want full cooperation and effective cooperation," from the French," he added, "you have to deal with the anti-fascist elements who are the real backbone of the French underground."

Mr. Cot believes that the effect upon the French people of continued anti-Semitic decrees in North Africa is "very bad," explaining that the bulk of the French people never countenanced such practices. Nor did they discriminate in any way against Negroes. "In France there was not one hotel or restaurant where Negroes were not accepted," said Mr. Cot illustrating the point.

The Madison Square Garden audience on Sunday, May 23, will hear a brief address by Mr. Cot speaking as a French patriot.

## Committee Gag Rule Rushes Smith Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

in effect repeals the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act.

GAG LABOR SPOKESMAN

At the Rules Committee hearing, Lewis G. Hines, AFL legislative representative, asked to be heard. He pointed out that AFL President William Green had not been permitted to testify before the House Military Committee.

Rep. Howard Smith, of Virginia, author of the drastic anti-labor bill and member of the Rules Committee, interrupted Hines and objected to his being heard.

As a result, Hines' testimony was abruptly terminated. CIO representatives present at the hearing were similarly denied a chance to be heard.

Only two congressmen appeared at the hearing to protest against approval of the Smith bill.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite of New York, declared that the bill would repeal the Norris-LaGuardia Act, would outlaw the closed shop and pointed out that labor was not given a chance to appear in opposition.

He branded the measure as "a serious blow at the war effort."

Rep. Frances P. Bolton, Ohio Republican, said that it was "very unfortunate" that anti-labor legislation was being rushed through the House as an emotional reaction to John L. Lewis' strike in coal.



## War Output Faces Crisis, Senate Told

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Kilgore Committee of the Senate warned today that the nation's war production program is heading into "a deep-going crisis just at the moment when maximum output is needed for the coming offensive in Europe."

"We face the crucial months of the war with the world-wide offensive action demanded of our armed forces," the committee said in a formal report. "Yet in Washington there is much talk about cut-backs, of renewed production of civilian goods."

To meet the situation, the committee urged planned mobilization of the nation's economic and manpower resources at once.

The committee declared that "in many essential programs we are behind schedule." And it added that a number of key production programs including aircraft, tanks and ordnance have "been materially reduced."

POINTS TO "PLAINNESS"

The Kilgore report pointed to numerous cases of plainness in the war production program. It cited the case of "inadequate steel capacity with the result that one program must be sacrificed for another." It pointed out that "facilities have been over-expanded in certain industries, while small plants able to do the job have gone unused."

Behind the critical situation in the production program, the committee found the fact that "no overall production program has existed or does now exist."

"While we have achieved much in war production, still far want of policy and organization we find ourselves short of all-out mobilization, short of the production needed for our fighting men," the committee said.

The committee recommended to the House Military Affairs Committee a revised and streamlined version of the Tolson-Kilgore-Pepper bill calling for over-all direction and planning of the production program. The Kilgore Committee is a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee.

Joining in endorsing the report were Senators Harley M. Kilgore and Senator McNeeley, both Democrats of West Virginia; Thomas of Utah, Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado and Mons O. Wallgren of Washington. James E. Murray of Montana, all Democrats, and Rufus C. Holman of Oregon and George A. Wilson of Iowa, Republicans.

Wilson reserved judgment on the new mobilization bill, but endorsed the rest of the report.

It was expected a few months ago when the Tolson-Kilgore-Pepper bill was sent to the Military Affairs Committee that it would be buried.

But today's report by the Kilgore subcommittee makes the measure very much alive again. And it is believed that there will now be a new drive for approval of the bill by the full committee and for passage by the Senate.

The new version of the bill is confined to two main provisions. It sets up a War Mobilization Board composed of the representatives of

all the leading war agencies. And it instructs the board to submit to the President "a comprehensive war mobilization program."

The committee criticized Economic Stabilizer James F. Byrnes, pointing out that "price and wage policies have been piecemeal" and have not been used as "production instruments."

## Ten U-Boats Sunk in Fight On Convoy

LONDON, May 12 (UP).—Ten German U-Boats were sunk or probably sunk in a fight with escort ships of a westbound Atlantic convoy, it was announced tonight.

Four were destroyed; four were "very probably" destroyed and two others were probably destroyed.

A powerful force of submarines, it was disclosed, launched persistent attacks against the convoy over a period of eight days and nights while the British navy in cooperation with Royal Canadian Air Force planes, defended it.

At times, it was announced, at least 32 U-boats were attacking at one time.

## CIO Furniture Convention to Aid War Plans

Plans to aid the war effort will be made at the third constitutional convention of the United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, which opens at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, at 10 A. M. next Monday.

Support of President Roosevelt for a fourth term, one of the points to be raised in the officer's report, will be discussed.

Reports by International President, Morris Mustert and Ernest Marsh, the secretary-treasurer, will be followed by addresses by Allen S. Haywood, CIO director of organization; Joseph Curran, president, the National Maritime Union; R. J. Thomas, president, the United Automobile Workers and James B. Carey, CIO secretary.

## Sneezing for 24 Days, Girl Taken to Hospital

CHICAGO, May 12 (UP).—Lorraine Rogers, 14, was taken to a hospital today where physicians hope to end the sneezing which began 34 days ago.

Lorraine has lost 18 pounds since her second attack which began April 18.

## Phila. Communists Expose Stool Pigeon

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The Communist Party of Pennsylvania yesterday exposed a stool-pigeon by the name of Arden Turner, who tried to worm his way into the ranks of the organization. Evidence of his treachery has been established.

The Communist Party here issued the following statement:

Arden Turner—alias Arthur Tarter—alias Roy Jack, stool pigeon and member of pro-fascist organizations, tried to worm his way into membership in the Communist Party of Philadelphia.

Born in Ironton, Ohio, and graduated from Ohio State University in 1936, Turner continued post graduate work in the same school until 1938. In 1940 he came to Philadelphia and enrolled in the Hahnemann Medical College, where he is still a student.

While being interviewed by the membership committee, Turner admitted, on being confronted with irrefutable evidence, that his fascist activity dates back to 1934, when he helped found the Student Americanizers on the Ohio University campus. According to Turner, the fascist organization was formed for the purpose of spying upon and disrupting the patriotic activity of the student body and faculty of the school. He further admits to having edited an anti-Semitic, fascist sheet named the "Americaner."

OFFERED AID TO FASCISTS

The LaPollette Congressional Committee, investigating fascist and other anti-labor groups, in its report to the Congress states that Arden Turner and his Student Americanizers offered to aid the Johnstown Vigilante Committee break up the CIO.

Since his entrance into Hahnemann College, Turner has been carrying on red-baiting and pro-fascist agitation among the students. Arden Turner attempted to enter against this stool pigeon.



ARDEN TURNER



# Union Lookout

## 'MISSION TO MOSCOW' WINS CHEERS FROM 10 LEADING TRADE UNIONISTS

TEN leading trade unionists, seven of them international officers, have sent wires to former Ambassador to the USSR Joseph E. Davies and Warner Brothers, giving loud cheers for the film, "Mission to Moscow."

Signers, who describe the movie as "thrilling and magnificent," are Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Saul Mills, secretary of the CIO Council; Jacob Potofsky, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Joseph Selby, president of the American Communications Association; Abraham Fayer, president of the State, County and Municipal Workers; Morris Mustier, president, United Furniture Workers; Lewis Merrill, president, United Office and Professional Workers; Michael Quill, president, Transport Workers Union; Nat Elzhorn, executive secretary, New York Newspaper Guild, and Irving Potash, manager, Furriers' Joint Council.

"We have just seen a preview of your thrilling and magnificent 'Mission to Moscow,'" they telegraphed. "Heartiest congratulations. This documented story of the past seven years clarifies issues and events which the common sense of the people has been struggling to understand. The characters are superbly portrayed by a brilliant cast."

"Mission to Moscow" tells the truth about the Soviet Union. It takes patriots to tell the truth. Too often in the past we have had justifiable reason to protest too many Hollywood pictures. For "Mission to Moscow" you have our unqualified praise and thanks. Ambassador Davies and you have performed a signal service to our country and the world."

## LATHERS AID KIDS AND SERVICEMEN

Boys in the armed services and kids in a child care center this week have reason to be grateful to members of Metal Lathers' Local 48, AFL.

The unionists turned over more than \$4,000 as a gift to St. Pasche's Day Nursery and contributed \$400 to buy cigarettes for boys in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

## HOBBS BILL PROTESTS SIZZLE INTO CAPITAL

The telegraph wires from here to Washington are burning these days with telegrams sent by the New York unions demanding the defeat of the anti-labor Hobbs bill.

Among unions which sent protests are Cleaners' Local 638 and Bricklayers' Local 1, both AFL.

## LAUD MARCANONIO POLL TAX FIGHT

Congressman Vito Marcantonio yesterday received a letter of praise from unionists employed at the Glimco Bros. Department Store for his good work against the poll tax.

El Halpern, business agent of Local 2, United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, sent the letter on behalf of 1,800 workers.

## GREEK UNIONISTS UNITE FOR VICTORY

Workers of Greek origin or descent in New York's food unions have formed a Greek Labor Victory Committee to carry out special projects in support of the war.

The committee is centering its attention now on a mobilization for the Greek War Relief rally which will be held next Tuesday night at Madison Square Garden.

Nick Harris and George Vochis, leaders in Hotel and Club Employees' Local 6, AFL, are among the officials of the committee.

## GUILD BROADCAST TO HIT RUMI PLAN

The News and What to Do About It, WLB's weekly program presented by the Newspaper Guild of New York, will devote its broadcast tomorrow at 7:30 P. M. to a discussion of the U. S. tax program.

The Guild program will oppose the Rumi "excuse-the-rich" plan and urge adoption of an equitable tax program.

## 'BIG 6' MEMORIAL SERVICE SUNDAY

Annual memorial services for members of Typographical Union No. 6 (Big Six) will be held Sunday at 2:45 P. M. at the Hotel Diplomat.

Assemblyman George Archinal of Queens will deliver the memorial address and President William Ward will preside. The Big Six Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, will participate.

## PARAMOUNT SIGNS ON THE DOTTED LINE

Paramount Pictures, Inc., and two subsidiary corporations have just signed a contract with a CIO union, covering 400 office employees.

The contract, negotiated by the Screen, Office and Professional Employees' Guild, Local 10, calls for classifications, with salary adjustments retroactive to Oct. 5, establishes an \$18 mailroom and messenger minimum and a \$21 clerical minimum, also retroactive to Oct. 5, and grants union shop, severance pay, seniority rights and other benefits.

Paramount is the sixth major film

## Isaacs Asks City Surplus Go For Services

By Harry Raymond

Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs charged yesterday that a surplus of at least \$15,000,000, which could be used to decrease the tax rate and improve social services, has accumulated in the city treasury. This money, he said, should be made available at once to improve the city budget.

Mr. Isaacs, a member of the Finance Committee of the City Council, made his views public during a hearing held by the Committee on the budget.

He stated he would favor a request to Governor Dewey for a special session of the State Legislature to secure revenues to improve local social services if the \$15,000,000 would not be sufficient.

"I would support this, however, only if there were an agreement in advance on the part of the city administration that should such legislation be passed, the budget would be re-opened and additional funds provided for essential social services which the proposed budget neglects or starves," Isaacs declared.

A resolution calling for a special session of the State Legislature was introduced by Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, last April. This resolution has been pending in the city council since that time.

Isaacs, in his discussion of the budget, charged that the threat of an increase of 15 points in the tax rate "if politically motivated is quite unnecessary."

IGNORES PLAYGROUNDS

He said it is "shocking" that the city administration in making its budget had failed to recognize the need for the use of school playgrounds both after school hours and during the summer months. He criticized the failure of the Administration to include in the budget funds to expand the Bureau of Child Guidance of the Department of Education, and to provide adequate care for children of working mothers.

Earlier during the hearing Councilman Louis Cohen, Bronx Democrat, took issue with a \$100,000 item in the budget for the city's medical research project. Cohen urged that this fund be eliminated and asked "why should the city contribute."

Dr. Ernest L. Stephens, hospital commissioner, took sharp issue with the Bronx Councilman, stating that the research project was created two years ago and has proved to be "very valuable."

The medical body which Mr. Cohen would abolish is one of the outstanding civic research groups in this country, having on its staff many leading medical scientists in the United States.

## FOOD CLERKS CONFER SUNDAY

Three hundred delegates, representing 12,000 food clerks, members of the Retail, Wholesale and Chain Store Food Employees' Union, Local 338, CIO, will hold their second annual conference on Sunday at the Roosevelt Hotel.

The conference coincides with the 29th anniversary of the union. Guest speakers will include Col. Robert A. Gineburg of the War Department, Supreme Court Justice Samuel Miller and Congressman Emanuel Celler.

## PAINTERS EXPECT TO WIN INSURANCE

The Referees' Unit of the Unemployment Insurance Division of the State Labor Department will soon pass on the cases of many union painters, who were refused unemployment insurance, when they refused to work on jobs in other trades or industries at lower wages.

Painters' District Council No. 9 is confident of winning.

## WAR WORKERS TO GIVE BLOOD

War workers who put in 10 hours a day, six days a week, at the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., turning out weapons against the Axis, are making time in their crowded schedule to give blood to the Red Cross.

Members of Local 475, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, they have arranged to have a mobile Red Cross unit assigned to the shop for as many weeks as may be necessary to accommodate all the donors.

## Flier Sacrifices Life As Crew Bails Out

SHREVEPORT, La., May 12 (UP).—Barksdale Army air field officials revealed today that pilot 2nd Lieut. Leonard J. Cook, of Hayde, Colo., crashed to his death yesterday when he chose to ride down in his B-26 medium bomber in an effort to capture the plane while its six crewmembers parachuted to safety.

## Browder to Discuss Labor Issues Friday

Many of the same pressing problems with which the CIO's national executive board will grapple with at an extraordinary session in Cleveland tomorrow will be tackled tomorrow night by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, at a meeting at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave.

While CIO President Philip Murray and other national labor leaders deliberate in the midwest on steps that must be taken to guarantee the carrying out of President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order, Mr. Browder will analyze the same questions before a trade union audience here in New York.

The fight for a full price roll-back, a proper tax program and a flexible interpretation of the April 8 "hold-the-line" order as it affects wage inequalities and manpower regulations will be among the subjects the Communist leader will discuss as he reviews labor's responsibilities today.

## Your Money's Worth:

### Mom Puts Black Marketeers on Spot

It's four o'clock in the afternoon and Mom's rushing like mad again. She stayed longer at the CIOVO meeting than she had intended and to save time shopping stopped off at a butcher shop she passed. In the window she saw rows of chicken, duck, crown roasts of lamb and, believe it or not, thick red slices of tenderloin steak. Mom rubbed her eyes to make sure she wasn't seeing things and decided to go inside to find out the why and wherefore of all this wealth.

The store wasn't very busy, in spite of all it had to offer. Behind the counter were three clerks, dressed all in white. As Mom approached the counter, one of them said ever so politely, "May I help you, Madam?"

"Why yes," said Mom, "where did you get that wonderful assortment of meats?"

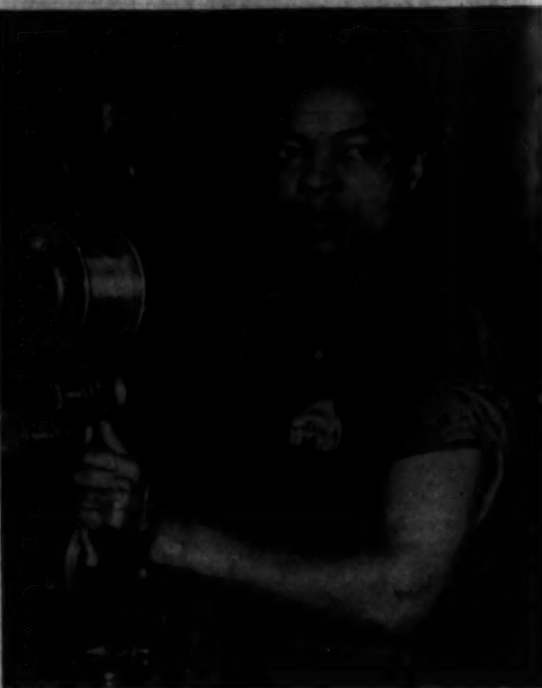
The clerk replied, "Madam, I only work here. If you've come here to buy meat, I'm at your service. If you want to ask questions, I'm afraid I can't help you."

"Hmmm," said Mom to herself, "this is very funny; very funny." She looked around for the list of selling prices but didn't see any. Something was wrong here and Mom was going to find out about it.

"I'd like to buy some loin pork chops," said Mom to the clerk. "How much would you like?"

# Roll-Back on Meat Gets Under Way

## A Skilled Job for the Navy



NEVER LATE OR ABSENT a day since she went to work for the Lincoln Wire Co., Lillian Breedy, member of Local 24, United Wire and Metal Workers, CIO, is candidate for title of Miss Negro War Worker. Contest is being conducted in conjunction with Negro Freedom Rally which will be held at Madison Square Garden, June 7. Miss Breedy is shown at her machine drawing wire which is used in naval vessels.

## Ohio Unions Back FDR, Assail Lewis

By Sig. Wenger

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, May 12.—In a full page editorial this week dealing with "The Crisis in Coal," the Cleveland Union Leader, speaking for the Cleveland Industrial Union Council and its 100,000 CIO members, places the primary responsibility for the crisis and the closing of the mines upon John L. Lewis.

The CIOU weekly paper, after pointing out that Lewis is playing power politics against the Roosevelt administration in the belief that his program will have "a great appeal for the rank and file of labor," points out that "Lewis is day dreaming. He does not understand the mood and temper of the vast majority of American workers. He cannot understand it because he does not share their conception of the significance of the war."

The Union Leader, branding Lewis as his defeatist position on the war, continues: "Always an isolationist, Lewis has been apathetic to the war. He travelled with the America Firsters before Pearl Harbor. He is still their ideological companion. And because Lewis does not understand that this is labor's war, he is willing to believe that organized labor may now be induced to follow him in a new political excursion dedicated to his political exaltation."

The editorial points out that the anti-labor propagandists and the coal operators share responsibility for the crisis and that the past retreats of the government on the home front helped Lewis to confuse the issues.

Complete support of the President's handling of the coal crisis and condemnation of John L. Lewis' attack on the WLB and other government agencies is the position of the CIO Rubber Workers Union, as expressed in the leading editorial of the May issue of the United Rubber Worker, speaking for the union's 150,000 war workers in the Akron district.

The editorial, entitled "Support the President!" notes that not only does the President defend the miners and their union, but also that the administration gives indications of a real crack-down on inflationary prices.

The rubber workers' paper concludes that among the first five retailers to appear for a hearing was the very one that she had reported.

Mom was happy in her victory. It gave her strength for the many other battles which she, and all the other women, must win on the home front.

## Today's Recipes

**KIDNEY BEAN ROAST**  
 1/2 lb. dry kidney beans  
 1/4 lb. dairy cheese  
 1 cup bread crumbs  
 1 tablespoon bacon fat  
 1 onion  
 Salt, pepper, and paprika to taste.

Wash, soak and cook beans until tender, then drain and put through 1000 chopper together with the cheese. Chop onion very fine and fry until lightly browned. Combine ingredients, add seasonings and mix well, adding a little of the liquid drained from beans if mixture is too stiff. Form into a roll, dust with dried bread crumbs and place in baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven for about 45 minutes, basting from time to time if necessary.

## WPB to Cut War Tool Production

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UP).—The War Production Board, disclosing that the United States at last is to beat the Axis, today announced a far reaching curtailment of the output of machine tools and in the construction of new plant facilities.

(Anticipating just this situation, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO union of workers in the machine tool field held a two-day conference in Washington Monday and Tuesday, reported in yesterday's Daily Worker. Delegates noted planlessness in the allocation of orders which left some plants loaded with orders, others wholly without work. They prepared a program for presentation to the WPB for maximum use of facilities.)

A two-point program, which WPB said is designed to throw maximum strength into production of goods for the fighting fronts, was announced. It calls for:

1. Re-examination of all previously approved projects for construction of new manufacturing plants and machinery to determine whether the need for them can be eliminated by a greater use of existing plants, machine tools, and equipment.

2. No purchase of new machine tools, machinery or equipment or erection of buildings will be authorized until it has been conclusively proven that the work cannot be done by existing facilities.

As of Feb. 28, total value of new industrial facilities approved for federal financing stood at \$15,100,000,000. Of these, projects costing nearly \$4,000,000,000 have been completed, and existing schedules call for completion of an additional \$7,600,000,000 by the end of June.

"The effects of the move will be far-reaching," WPB said. "Some new facilities now being built will be stopped; some facilities which are now in place producing direct or indirect military goods will be curtailed."

"These shut-downs and curtailments represent a gain to the war effort; they free skilled craftsmen who are urgently needed in war plants."

One of the first moves in the new program, it was revealed, was a stipulation that all orders for new tools and equipment, including those already approved by the Army-Navy Munitions Board must, after June 1, 1943, be submitted for WPB approval.

## Springfield CIO, AFL Act On Roll Back

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, May 12.—Immediate action to enforce price ceilings in the Springfield area by the district OPA office was demanded last night in a resolution adopted by the joint AFL-CIO committee of labor representatives in a meeting at CIO headquarters.

Charging that price ceilings are flagrantly violated and ignored in both large and small retail establishments of the city, the labor representatives announced they would sponsor a campaign in every labor union to keep tabs on prices now being charged for food as the first step toward exposing violations of the price ceiling regulations.

Aware that control over prices is labor's most important protection against a squeeze from constantly soaring prices and a wage freezing national policy, the AFL-CIO representatives last night declared they will launch a public campaign, culminating in a mass meeting in the near future, to insist upon a retail price roll-back to levels of May, 1942.

The committee also received a report that difficulties are arising in the release of workers from war plants under the labor stabilization agreement and the joint committee voted to ask the Springfield War Manpower Commission to hold a special meeting to discuss the breakdown in the system.

Bruce Vann, member of the Perkins Machine and Gear Industrial Union, spoke to the committee in behalf of recreation activity for union members working on the shift from 3 to 11 P. M. whose hours of work prevent them from participating in any of the organized programs of recreation. An appeal to have morning recreational and educational activities provided for this large segment of workers will be taken back to each local.

The joint committee discussed the question of high prices which are wiping out the gains which labor has made in obtaining a larger pay envelope which actually is now buying less goods. It agreed that the delegates would assume responsibility for a determined and planned effort by each union to check prices paid in Springfield for meat and other commodities subject to price regulations and to go-called ceiling levels. Data will be collected also, showing how the prices vary rapidly in many markets, from week to week and day to day, price control notwithstanding.

## Beef, Lamb, Veal Mutton Prices Cut

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration announced today revised ceiling prices for specific cuts of beef, veal, lamb and mutton which will be in effect from May 17 until June 1 when they will be rolled back about 10 per cent.

The ceilings, one to three cents a pound under maximums originally scheduled to go in effect April 15, will be only slightly below retail prices as shown in the February cost of living index, OPA said.

On June 1, however, they will be reduced under the general roll-back of prices recently announced by Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown.

In another order, also effective May 17, OPA reduced the maximum retail prices for all parts of processed hams (bone in) from one to three cents a pound. It increased the portion of a ham which may be sold in slices from one-fifth to one-third. The increase was ordered to accommodate customers who have enough ration points to buy slices of ham but not enough to purchase the shank or round half.

The new prices vary for different sections of the country which has been divided into zones.

## ROLL-BACK UNDERWAY

The lowered maximums are part of OPA's broad-scale program aimed eventually at rolling back prices of all cost of living commodities to the Sept. 15, 1942, level. It hopes to accomplish this goal by July 1.

On Monday dollars-and-cents ceilings on a community-wide basis were imposed on a number of grocery items in small retail stores in some 130 cities. Other items will be added to the list from time to time. Several cuts of beef, veal, lamb and mutton are given specific ceiling prices in the order for the first time, OPA said.

Meat price ceilings announced by the OPA for zone 9-north, which includes Boston, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Newark, N. J.:

Type of Meat (Grade A)	Independent Stores With less than \$200,000 volume of business	Chain Stores With more than \$200,000 volume of business
Beef		
Porterhouse Steak	41	39
Round Steak	37	35
Round Steak (bone in) full	41	39
Roast Beef	41	39
Roast Beef (bone in) full	41	39
Ground Beef (Hamburger)	26	25
Veal		
Cutlets	33	30
Lamb and Mutton		
Roast Chops	31	29
Leg or Sirloin Chops	31	29
Leg Mutton (whole, half, short-cut)	43	40
Shank or Round (bone in)	31	29

# BUILD ALLIED UNITY! PROTEST-ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA!

The new wave of anti-Soviet propaganda—the Polish intrigues, the Alter-Ehrlich conspiracy, the 10,000 "murdered" Polish officers, the campaign against "Mission to Moscow"—threaten allied unity. Fight the defeatists on the home front! Build American-Soviet friendship!

HELP WIN THE WAR!

## HEAR:

Hon. CLAUDE D. PEPPER  
 Senator from Florida

Hon. JOSEPH CLARK BALDWIN  
 Congressman from New York

Prof. OSCAR LANGE  
 Professor at University of Chicago  
 Formerly at University of Cracow, Poland

Dr. ARTHUR UPHAM POPE  
 Chairman, Committee for National Morale  
 (Other Speakers to Be Announced)

Chairman: Dr. CORLISS LAMONT

Time: THURSDAY, MAY 20, 8:00 P.M.

Place: CARNEGIE HALL 57th St. and Seventh Ave.

Auspices: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

TICKETS: \$1.10, 83c, 55c Room 1101, 232 Madison Ave.  
 Phone: MU. 3-2082



## Teams From West Will Test Might of Dodgers

Cards, Reds and Pirates Will Be Tough for Leo's Boys; Is Joe Medwick Through?

By Phil Gordon

The first tour of the Western teams through the East in the National League will answer many problems which have been asking for some time now. In fact, since the start of spring training.

That question is: "How good are the Dodgers?"

You can bet your last penny the query will be no more when said Western clubs pull their stakes and head back for home. For when the Dodgers are finished going through the Pirates, Cubs, Reds and Cardinals, there will be a much more complete and thorough line on the Durocher Dandies.

Many a National League manager will admit without hesitating that the Dodgers are the team to beat for the flag despite the fact that the Cardinals are the World Champions. But at the same time it is true that the Dodgers have not been put through the acid test. It is acknowledged that the Braves and Phillies are no longer the pushovers they once were—so that the somewhat meager record which the Dandies amassed against them is accounted for. But still, the Dodgers should have had a bigger lead after 18 games with the three weak Eastern teams than the slim two-game bulge they now "boast" over the second-place Cardinals. And that lead is even less when one takes into consideration the fact that the two clubs are tied in the all-important losing column with six defeats apiece.

Thus it is that this first jaunt of the teams from the badlands will be vital for the Dodgers.

On the whole the Dodgers have done right well. That is, they are in first place and have been since Opening Day, and you certainly can't pick many bones with a team on top of the heap. However, that is where the positive side of the picture ends, and ends sharply.

**MEDWICK THROUGH?**  
There have been suspicions in baseball circles that the benched Joe Medwick, hitting all of .217, is just about reaching the end of his major league career. We have been of this opinion for some time and fact seems to bear us out. Joe hasn't hit a long ball since the early days of spring training at Bear Mountain. He was always slow but today he is just about the slowest man in the league—ranking in this respect only behind the leaden-footed Ernie Lombardi.

The infelicitous muddle, which has been much discussed, but never solved. It figures to get worse as the heat comes in and Arkie Vaughan blows up at short. You can bet your last copper that Arkie will not last out the season at short and, indeed, before long he will be back at third and Billy Herman will be switched to second with the short position a big and unhappy gap for Leo Durocher to worry over.

**PITCHERS STILL GOOD**  
The strongest part of this Dodger team is its pitching which is as good as any team can boast. Wyatt and Hight and Eube Watson, despite his indisposition

## DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1943

## Coast UAW-CIO Joins Fight To End Baseball Jim Crow

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 12.—Local 887, United Automobile Workers, CIO Union of North American Aircraft Company, joined in the fight this week to force baseball moguls to let down the racial barriers and accept Negro players on their teams.

The union, which boasts many ball players of any race, color or creed, has passed a resolution aimed at coast league and major league club owners, urging that in the name of "The Four Freedoms for which American boys of all races, colors and creeds are fighting and dying," they give tryouts and equal opportunities to

chance to even tryout with Los Angeles or Hollywood because of the color of his skin.

Not get a job with a coast league club, yet during winter league baseball, he pitched against coast and major leaguers, oftentimes making them look silly. He could hold down a job with any coast club now.

Brewer, former Kansas City Monarchs' pitcher, also showed his stuff in the Mexican League. So did Dial, an outfielder, and Howard Easterling, infielder.

### HAVE PROVEN CAPABLE

"It is not too much to ask for an amusement enterprise, essential to morale of war workers and service men alike, that Negro baseball stars, who have proven themselves capable of competing on an equal basis with any athlete, regardless of color, should be given the right to enjoy democratic privileges in this land of freedom," the resolution stated.

In the meantime, after months of fruitless promises, the controversy over democracy in baseball, this week reached the "direct action" stage, with a mass demonstration planned by members of the community and CIO workers outside Wrigley Field here, Tuesday, May 25, when the two local teams, Los Angeles and Hollywood meet in contest.

**A FASCIST PRACTICE**  
Smashing of the unwritten ban against Negro ball players, a fascist practice which has been under attack by Axis propaganda broadcasts to South America and the Orient, has won wide support from public-spirited citizens.

The board of supervisors, the City Council, various local civic organizations, all have supported the right of Negro and other racial minorities to play America's national pastime, on the same basis as now enjoyed by whites.

**HOT POTATO**  
Fearful of criticism from bigoted subscribers, or in some cases afraid to give democracy a chance on the diamond, Los Angeles sports editors and baseball writers, with one exception, Gordon Macker of the Daily News, have handled the Negro issue like a steaming potato.

Nate Moreland, a Southern California boy who pitched for Southern University before going up to the Baltimore Orioles, National Negro champion, called the Pacific Coast during his college football days, was denied the

right to play for the Los Angeles team because of his race.

Invited as a guest and participant was Dixie Walker, star of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Walker, as director of recreational activities at the Sperry Gyroscope Company, a CIO war plant, has a first hand knowledge of the problem of supplying recreation and sports activities for weary war-production workers.

### For the Lightweight Title:

## Bob Montgomery Gets Big Chance in Beau Jack Go

By Bill Mardo

Though he hails from Philly, Bob Montgomery isn't planning to show Beau Jack any "Brotherly Love" when the bell rings for their 15-round lightweight championship showdown next Friday night, May 21, at the Garden.

The story of Montgomery's ring career reads like the famed line, "Always a best man, but never the groom." . . . Monty has fought little holders on five occasions, but all of them over the weight affairs. He counts on his bona-fide match against the Beau to culminate his long climb to the heights. . . .

Born in Sumter, North Carolina, Bob spent his early youth working on a tobacco and cotton plantation. By the time he was 14, Monty was pretty well fed up with that sort of work, and pulled up stakes to join his brother Tom in Philadelphia. The task of supporting himself soon necessitated his leaving high school after only one year's study.

A dishwashing job to a three-year stay in a laundry were next on Bob's vocational agenda. John H. Hutchinson, a Negro featherweight, broached Bob the idea of taking a fling at the amateur fight game. No sooner was the suggestion made than the young Montgomery whipped himself into shape and ran up a winning string of 23 out of 25 bouts. . . .

Under the protective wing of Frankie Thomas, Montgomery made his professional debut in the Fall of '35, and has since reversed his defeat by Shapiro, and this year has shown a lot of his old-time hustle in taking the measure of Chester Rico, Lulu Constantine, Roman Alvarez, Gene Johnson and Henry Vasquez. . . .

## Rangoon Oil Plant Bombed By U. S. Pilots

NEW DELHI, May 12 (UP).—

American fliers yesterday dropped 60,000 pounds of bombs on the important Japanese-held oil refinery at Syriam, southeast of Rangoon, the 10th U. S. Air Force announced today.

Most of the bombs from the four-motored Liberators fell in the target area and large fires were started, a communiqué said. Japanese fighter planes intercepted the raiders, and one of the enemy craft was shot down and another was damaged.

The Syriam refinery, rendered unserviceable by the British when they evacuated Rangoon last spring, only recently had been restored to operation.

No American plane was lost in the day's operations.

### REINFORCED JAPANESE DRIVE INTO CHINA LINES

CHUNGKING, May 12 (UP).—Reinforced Japanese troops have driven deeper into Chinese lines in the Tungting Lake area of Central China and fighting is in progress on a broad front east of Tientsin, highway town 50 miles south of the Yangtze River center of Shaan, the Chinese High Command reported tonight.

Fighting also is continuing in the Ouchinkow area, 10 miles north of Tientsin, the communiqué said.

Chinese forces operating along the north shore of the Yangtze were reported to have killed many Japanese in attacks on enemy positions near Ichang, westernmost point of Japanese penetration in Central China.

## Fascist Myth About The 'Atlantic Wall'

(Continued from Page 1)

lained in the book of a captain of the German General Staff, Rudolf T. Kuehne, published in Berlin, August, 1939, the construction required six million tons of cement (more than 30 per cent of Germany's total annual production of cement at that time) and 695,000 cubic meters of timber. Anti-personnel obstacles absorbed three million rolls of barbed wire. Consequently the fortification of each kilometer of the front of the Siegfried positions required an expenditure of 10,000 tons of cement. The excavation and concrete laying per kilometer required approximately one and a half million working hours.

On April 10 last the German military observer General Dietmar asserted that "in many respects the new Atlantic Wall resembles the old one, but in every respect it is a far more gigantic edifice." . . . Thus Dietmar would have us believe that in less than a year a line of fortifications has been built stretching approximately 5,000 kilometers along the Atlantic coast of Europe; moreover, a line not inferior to the Siegfried fortifications, but on the contrary superior to them. This would mean that in less than a year the Germans laid 145 million cubic meters of concrete, which would have involved the use of some 50 million tons of cement.

### FANTASTIC ASSERTIONS

The fantastic assertions of fascist propaganda will become even more glaring if the fact is taken into account that even the pre-war output of Germany's cement industry was about 12 million tons of cement. The use, to one or another extent, of the cement industry of France and the occupied countries could not make up for such a colossal discrepancy.

Noteworthy in this respect is the information contained in the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet on April 4 last to the effect that, owing to the shortage of skilled labor, of food for workers, iron and cement, and owing to the lack of gasoline and mineral oils, the Germans had suspended construction of airfield and submarine bases at Eshavna near Melby, south of Trondheim. It must also be remembered that the construction of fortifications is also underway on the southern coast of France, in Italy, the Balkans, in Greece and Bul-

garia, to say nothing of the so-called "Eastern Wall" on the Soviet-German front, which also absorbs tremendous amounts of building materials and labor power.

### AN IMPOSSIBLE "WALL"

Yet the calculations of concrete work required for the construction of just an "Atlantic Wall" of a size described by the Mitterite would demand 7,500 million working hours; which means that the excavation and concrete laying alone would require 750 million hour working days. And this means that it would be necessary to keep some two and a half million workers for a whole year uninterrupted working on excavation and concrete laying alone. And all this merely on a front 5,000 kilometers long.

But the Germans are obliged to think also of the defense of Italy, the Balkans and their own frontiers in the east. This ring has a total length of more than 13,000 kilometers. So much for the construction of German "walls" from the point of view of labor power and building materials requirements.

But the Maginot Line had more than ten pillboxes per kilometer, while the Siegfried Line had 40. It is clear that the Germans are incapable of mustering such a tremendous mass of armaments and personnel.

### Harlem Point Ration Service Opens Today

A point rationing and menu planning information service for Harlem residents will be inaugurated by the East and Central Harlem Health Centers today at 10:30 A.M. at the service is part of a 30-day exhibit on Victory Meals and Current Food Buys, located in Booth 301, building No. 3 of the market.

## Battle of Africa Over; Arnim, 150,000 Taken

(Continued from Page 1)

French troops who played a valiant role in the final conquest of the enemy remnants from the west and forced unconditional surrender of the Axis western flank, apparently precipitating the final capitulation today.

For the Anglo-American-French Allies it was their first major victory on a long road back from Dunkerque, survivors of which led the final, crushing drive on Cap Bon.

### CRUSHING ALLIED POWER

It came faster than any optimist dreamed once the power which the Allies had so carefully massed in the months following the abortive November push on Tunis was unleashed in its full might.

Tunis and Bizerte capitulated in 36 hours, then the Germans fell back broken and reeling with their Italian allies to the Cap Bon Peninsula and the east coast mountains where they were expected to make a desperate delaying stand.

But the enemy was engulfed in a tremendous Allied follow-through. In the confusion of the abrupt Axis collapse figures on enemy losses and casualties were far from complete. It was believed it would take days of mopping up to determine the precise extent of the Allied victory in terms of men and booty.

But the official announcement that all organized resistance had ceased made the remainder of the job mere routine.

In the final phase, the British First Army drove across the base of Cap Bon and, capturing Hammamet on the southern coast Tuesday, sealed off the enemy survivors in two tightly ringed pockets from which there was no hope of escape. The Royal Navy and great Allied aerial fleets blockaded the shores. The few isolated enemy groups which tried to get off independently in small boats were slain by bomb and gunfire or turned back to the beaches. Organized resistance on Cap Bon ended Tuesday.

## Soviets Blast Away in Kuban, Active in North

(Continued from Page 1)

point only about 80 miles from Latvia, Russian guns and scouts are increasingly active, the United Press Moscow dispatch said. The noon communiqué reported that on the Smolensk Front Russian guns had silenced six enemy artillery batteries and two trench mortar batteries. A minor German attack in one sector was repulsed at a cost to the enemy of 100 men killed, it was added.

### INCESSANT KUBAN ATTACKS

Though the German High Command communiqué reported a slackening of Red Army attacks in the Kuban, Russia's Wednesday noon communiqué reported continuation of incessant bombardment of enemy defenses.

The German Transocean Agency in a broadcast said that "light German naval craft" were constantly active off the coast, "disturbing enemy supplies." The "supplies" are men and equipment being taken to Russian forces who have been landed both south and north of Novorossisk, principally on the Taman Peninsula which would be the route of an attempted enemy retreat into the Crimea.

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## LOW DOWN

Some Words on the Daily's Attitude Towards Betting on the Horses

NAT LOW

There has been a quiet but consistent debate raging in these pages (and in the office) for some two weeks now over the position of the Daily Worker on the question of gambling and betting on horse races. The debate has been one-sided; it is true, for only C. E. Dexter has argued pro on the subject of betting. Aligned against him is this writer and the vast majority of our staff members.

The Daily Worker being what it is, the most democratic newspaper in the United States, it is understandable then that we allowed Brother Dexter to make his point in these columns last week. We also printed a letter in the "Letters to the Editor" column from Ralph Warner who supported Brother Dexter's views and even suggested the Daily Worker carry daily racing news and dope.

The gist of Brother Dexter's thesis, and also of Ralph Warner's, is that horse racing is a sport like all others and that the Daily Worker should therefore give it prominence equal to that of other sports.

Mr. Warner's letter to the editor had this to say: "What should our attitude be towards this amusement enterprise? Should we ignore it? I think not. Daily Worker readers bet on the horses; some go to the track. Should they bet? If so, on what horse? Or should they not?"

"This is the primary question involved in deciding whether racing news should or should not be printed in the 'Daily.' Incidentally, horse racing was a widely popular sport in the Soviet Union before the war. I do not know if any tracks are still open. Betting was legalized, although I understand, limited as to the amount of the wagers."

Now let us take first things first.

On the question of horse racing in the United States being an "amusement enterprise." This does simply not correspond to the facts. Far from being an amusement enterprise, horse racing as it is practiced in this country is nothing more or less than a gambling and betting "enterprise." The facts as published by the tracks themselves confirm this. Over 97 per cent of all the spectators at any track on any given day BET on the races. Compare this with baseball, football, basketball or hockey. At these truly "amusement enterprises" the vast majority of the fans—and I would say this majority is at least 90 per cent of the entire audience—DO NOT bet on the games. They are there as spectators, as rooters for one team or another.

Thus it is obvious that horse racing, in sharp contrast to other sports, is not an amusement but a means of winning and losing money. (To the poor sucker who plays the ponies it is only a matter of losing money.)

Now let us proceed further with the arguments of the Messrs. Dexter and Warner.

The letter which was printed in the "Daily" says: "Betting was legalized in the Soviet Union. . . ."

We have made some inquiries on this and have yet to have it confirmed. But let us accept, for the sake of argument, that what Mr. Warner says is true, that people bet on the horses in the Soviet Union.

This argument likewise is false. It is false because betting in the Soviet Union and betting in the United States or any other capitalist country have nothing in common. They have nothing in common because the economic systems of the two countries are totally different, which makes the motivating reasons for betting totally different.

What makes a man in the United States (and by a man I mean a working man because many, many do foolishly bet on the horses) gamble? A man bets in this country because he is attempting, in the overwhelming majority of cases, to escape from an economic situation which he cannot solve by ordinary means. He gambles precious money, of which he has very little (it is not enough to support himself and his family) in the vain hope of getting enough to make ends meet.

This burning desire to make an inadequate income stretch to a comfortable one leads most men into a blind and desperate alley in which they rapidly lose the little they do have, and as a result become more and more deeply buried in the morass which originally turned them into gamblers.

In other words, men gamble in the United States in order to solve burning economic and financial problems. This is not only bad because these men become more deeply and hopelessly entangled, but because of an even more vital and important fact.

And this is that these men, in attempting to solve their economic problems by betting on horses, will not be won to the only fight which can actually and positively settle their burning problems. In other words, the vain hope of getting rich quick on the ponies will turn these men away from the slower but more realistic fight of bettering their conditions through trade union and political struggles.

This is the essence of betting and gambling under a capitalist economy. Can it be compared then to betting in the land of Socialism where the people already have won their economic and political struggles and therefore are not driven to gambling in order to make ends meet? In the Soviet Union, therefore, horse racing is truly an "amusement enterprise" where the tracks and horses are owned and run by workers' organizations for the pleasure, recreation and amusement of the people. Betting on the races under such conditions, therefore, is fun and a little sport which workers can indulge in without harmful effect.

To get back then. With this understanding of horse racing and gambling on the races, it is obvious that the Daily Worker, being a people's paper which is leading the people to a better and fuller life, cannot possibly support or give aid to any institution which has a retrogressive effect upon the great majority of Americans.

Indeed, if the Daily Worker did support this we would be forfeiting our right to be called the vanguard of the masses. And that is what the "Daily" always has been and always will be.

## WANT-ADS

Notes per word (Minimum 10 words)

1 time ..... 10  
2 times ..... 20  
3 times ..... 30  
4 times ..... 40  
5 times ..... 50  
6 times ..... 60  
7 times ..... 70  
8 times ..... 80  
9 times ..... 90  
10 times ..... 100

DEADLINE: 4 P.M. Daily; For Sunday, Wednesday 4 P.M.; For Monday, Saturday 12 Noon.

APARTMENT FOR RENT—WANTED (Manhattan)

BUNGALOW OR APARTMENT in village with private entrance, will pay \$30 per month. Box 48, c/o Daily Worker.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Manhattan)

COLUMBUS AVE. 200. Single room for rent. Call before 12 A.M. or after 5 P.M. Tel. 7448-1914 (2B).

101ST, 141 St. Cozy, single, housekeeping, reasonable. Ring middle bell.

101ST, 26 W. (2B). Charming studio, private, reasonable, small adult family. AC. 4-7231.

147TH, 691 W. (2B). Beautiful, single, only roomer. Elevator, conveniences. Woman only.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT—WANTED (Manhattan)

MAN WANTS comfortable room. Daytime area with friendly people. Private entrance if possible. Box 44, c/o Daily Worker.

PUR COATS FOR SALE

PUR COATS SALE. Mink-shade dyed. Coats, \$33.00. Charles Foster, 285 W. 20th St. L.O. 5-3784.

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## WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Worker are 10¢ per line (10 words to a line—5 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 11 A.M. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

### Coming Manhattan

SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY CIRCUS DANCE. That Freedom Play, with Earl Robinson and Woody Guthrie. Big show with Kenneth Spencer, Betty Garrett, Pearl Primus, Dick Carroll's Band. Saturday, May 15 at 8:30 P.M. at Penthouse Auditorium, 13 Astor Pl. Admission 90¢ at door, \$10 in advance. (Tickets in Room 803, 12 Astor Pl.)

THIS WEEK ONLY. Interpretation of the Week by Morris U. Schappas will be held Saturday at 2 P.M. instead of Friday evening.



# CONSTANT READER

A Loud Knock at the Door  
And Mr. Ted Zittel Comes  
With a Most Urgent Plea  
By SENDER GARLIN

SOMEONE knocked the other afternoon and the door almost flew off the hinges. Even before I looked up to see who it was I knew it was a friend. An enemy would never have that much nerve.

It was my old Newspaper Guild brother, Ted Zittel, the fellow who got more space for the Workers' Union fighting the Brass Rail than the newspapers gave the railroad fight of 1877, the Homestead strike of 1892 and the Great Steel struggle of 1919.

Ted Zittel is not the typical press agent. He believes in the project he's working on not because it's a job. On the contrary, he picks his assignments on the basis of heartfelt conviction.

"I'd like you to do a column," Ted thundered. He deposited the 260 pounds he generally carries along with him on an antique chair I lifted from the Daily Worker art department one night when the lights went out suddenly.

"Can't be done," I replied, giving him the chill eye. "Publicity," I muttered inaudibly (so I thought).

"Publicity, hell!" Ted countered. "You just listen to this: We've just learned from the State Department that between 700 and 1,000 Spanish Republican prisoners have been freed from concentration camps in North Africa and are on their way to Mexico. They've been in those hell-holes, many of them, for as long as four years. Scores of children were born and brought up in those camps."

Zittel lit a cigarette as he observed I was beginning to take notice.

"If you piled up all the dough on the desk that these Spanish Republicans will have when they land in Mexico it wouldn't amount to a buck and a quarter. Their clothes are in tatters, they have no homes, nobody to buy them food and, of course, no jobs await them."

Ted stopped to catch his breath. He continued:

"I'm not asking you for publicity, man. I'm just telling you a story. Maybe it'll interest you, maybe it won't. But the fact is that many of these released prisoners—men, women and children—are sick and need medical attention. In this contingent you will find veterans of the fight against Franco, with one leg, one arm, one eye."

"Our Committee has a hospital in Mexico City. It's called 'The House of Health.' It's a little bit of a place and can accommodate relatively few of those who need medical help desperately."

"We must expand the facilities of this institution immediately, and we've got to find places for these people to live, and what's more important than anything else, we've got to give these folks a feeling that there are people in this world who love them and who appreciate the fact that they wouldn't let Hitler and Mussolini walk all over them without a fight."

"It's been six months since President Roosevelt said that all anti-fascists in concentration camps in North Africa to be freed. The pressure of public opinion in the U.S., Great Britain and Latin America has finally moved some of the Great Hospitals in the State Department off their tails and they have informed us that 1,500 have been released, and of these perhaps more than half are being shipped to Mexico immediately."

"If anybody thinks we're going to lay off until every single, solitary one of these Spanish anti-fascists is freed, then they don't know anything about the spirit of the American people when aroused and of their intense interest in the war against fascism."

"They're sending the aged, the sick, the wounded, the women and children first. We need money, individual contributions, but we don't think money is enough. We think that people ought to work—and work actively—in this thing. That's why we've organized Tag Days for Thursday (today—S. G.), Friday and Saturday, the 13th, 14th and 15th."

"Dozens of trade unions have endorsed the Tag Days. Every branch of the New York County A.L.P. and many in Brooklyn and the Bronx have called for the maximum participation of their membership."

"The address is: The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York."

"If you go up there, and I hope thousands do, ask for Ted Zittel. You'll have no difficulty spotting him."

# Maxim Gorky Was a Big Man

by Vladimir Pozner

By courtesy of the American Russian Institute, the Daily Worker reprints an address delivered by the French novelist at the Institute's Gorky celebration in San Francisco, Friday, April 23.

Gorky was not only a great man, he was also a very tall man.

When I first saw him, I had a very vague idea about his greatness, and about greatness in general. But there was no mistake about his tallness. He was taller than any man I ever met.

You see, I had a lamp hanging from the ceiling of my room, and I used to dream that when I grew up, I'd be able to climb on a chair, stretch my palm and reach that lamp. And here was a man who actually stood head and shoulders above the lamp.

While I was considering the matter, my father said—without pride—"That's Vladimir!" And to me, "That's Gorky."

So the giant's name was Gorky, which in Russian means "bitter"—another fact I had to consider. He took my hand and shook it so strongly that tears came to my eyes. "Do you collect stamps?" he asked from above the lamp. I nodded silently. "Next time I'll bring you some," he promised. My hand hurt, I felt like crying, all I managed to say was, "I probably have them already."

## Vladimir Climbs

He left, and I spent the rest of the day building Eiffel Towers with chairs, and climbing on them. Eventually I did reach the lamp—on that very day.

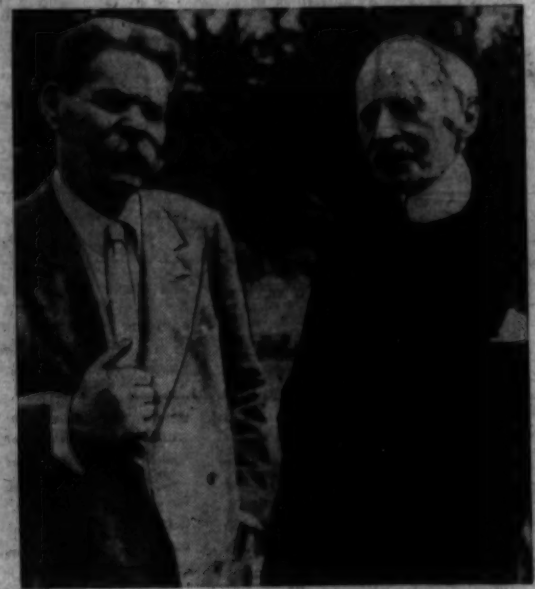
I wonder how many people who met Gorky, or heard him speak, or just read his books, were able, thanks to him, to reach their particular lamp?

You all know what he looks like on his pictures. But no picture can convey an idea of what-for me, at least—was most characteristic in Gorky—his voice, his eyes, and his hands.

He had a deep, low voice, which could express every shade of emotion, imitate every accent, make you laugh and cry.

His eyes were blue, very blue, kind and hard, stern and smiling, and above all, observing. They expressed an endless curiosity for everything and everyone. The last time I saw Gorky, he was 64, but his eyes still looked at the world with the eagerness of a four-year-old child.

His hands were strong, finely shaped—the hands of a skilled worker, or rather of a craftsman. These hands had kneaded bread,



Gorky with Romain Rolland in 1925.

carried loads, laid bricks, delivered and nursed babies, clasped prison bars, and written "The Mother" and "Childhood." They were always in motion—not with the restlessness of a nervous man, but rather an excess of vitality. Especially when Gorky talked, his fingers followed each of his words, as if they were sculpturing the people he was talking about—he was always talking about people.

At seven in the morning, he was at his desk and wrote till noon. In the afternoon, he worked again, and also at night. During the last years, his family and friends who were staying with him, engaged in a conspiracy to prevent him from doing so much—at least, at night.

He received hundreds of letters and answered them all himself, in long hand. He received all the new books, and read them all, and wrote to the authors. He launched series of books, organized scientific committees—and for him chairmanship was never just honorary—edited magazines and contributed to them. And still he considered that he didn't do enough. "I wish I could grow an other set of arms," he once said.

On Saturdays, in the dining-room, there was a huge round table painted a bright red. Gorky would sit down, drink tea and amble, and speak.

He told stories at least as well as he wrote them, and I wish someone would have taken them down; now they're lost. I remember one story about Gorky's trip to the United States, in 1906. Crowds were following him everywhere, and Gorky hated to be looked at like a strange animal. Once he was riding on a New York bus. A girl came to him and shot questions at the famous writer. Gorky didn't speak Eng-

lish. He looked at the girl, summoned his courage, and said these English words the meaning of which he didn't understand, "I eat mice."

The girl vanished immediately. Twenty-five years later, Gorky still remembered what she looked like—he remembered everything. The tramp he had tramped with 40 years earlier, the last year visiting the Nijni Novgorod Fair, the little Italian boy he once saw in Naples.

## Created People

He would listen to him in dead silence—his son, Maxim, his daughter-in-law, a few friends—the house was always full of people—Gorky's doctor, who feverishly scribbled down everything—under the table the thought nobody knew he was writing, but we all did, and so did Gorky, of course, but he pretended not to, so not to hurt the doctor's feelings.

Gorky was telling one story after another, creating an atmosphere with one detail, his hands kept moving as if they were kneading out of air—tiny statues of the people he was telling about. And when a story came to an end—he would put the manikin delicately on the big red table.

And then, all of a sudden, it would be three hours later—with-out your having noticed it—and the table would seem crowded with little men and women, and the great Gorky, the tall Gorky would look down at them, and his eyes would twinkle or get hard as steel.

He didn't talk only. He had much better to listen. Especially if he could learn something. And he always knew how to make people teach him something about their particular craft, their personal experiences—and about men in general. With a physicist he would talk about physics—and

men, with a fisherman, about fish—and men; with a little boy, about slumps, and Indians—and the little boy would realize that Indians, too, are men.

You know that men—and books—were the only university Gorky ever went to. And still he knew more about everything than any person I've ever met. He could speak with the same ease about the history of the United States and the best way to cook oysters: "They are tasty in Fall," he would explain. About Greek sculpture and the best place to drink port in London—a cellar where he used to go with Lenin—"But you must ask for the bottle with nothing written on it—just a white mark!"

## To Understand Men

What he knew best, however, was the Soviet Union. It wasn't only patriotism. Gorky was proud of being a Russian, but that wasn't all.

All his life he had been possessed, as he put it himself, by "the will to understand men alive." In his youth, he would give up a job, walk from Odessa to the Caucasus just because he happened to meet an interesting companion. "This man interests me," he would write. "There aren't in the world more than two persons quite as interesting, and at that, one of them is myself."

Don't forget when and how Gorky learned to understand men. In the most backward of countries, in the provinces, among people whose spiritual life consisted of food, alcohol, and fist fights. As a boy, Gorky had almost to steal to get a book, and lie in order to read it. He was beaten, kicked around, went hungry, and had to earn his bread at an age when other children began going to school. And yet he didn't learn contempt for the wretched humanity he lived with. He learned instead "the most difficult of all arts: the art of loving men."

"Man—that is truth!" he wrote in "Lower Depths." "It holds everything—all beginnings and all endings. Everything is in man. Everything is for man. Only man exists! Everything else is the work of his hands and his brain! Man! Why, it is magnificent! It rings proud! Man! Man should be respected!"

For thirty years preceding the October Revolution, Gorky saw men treated like beasts. And if he was so deeply interested in, so passionately proud of the Soviet Union, it was not only because it was the country of his birth, but above all, because he felt that there—for the first time in history—man was respected.

I wish I could tell you more about Gorky. How he loved to joke. How he teased his grandchildren. How easily he was moved to tears—and how he was never ashamed of crying. How he used to start miniature fires in his chimney. How he liked to wear blue shirts—the color of his eyes. How he knew how to make you feel at ease. How he was personally concerned in everything, held himself personally responsible for everybody's happiness, felt personally attacked every time a crime was committed against human dignity.

I can hear him speak—as if he were here—speak about his country—with an enthusiasm which was touching and wise. "Ever heard about the Shors?" he would ask you. "It's a small tribe on the Mongolian border—only 500 of them left. Before the Revolution they didn't even have an alphabet. Well, I met a Shor girl. Knew what she's doing? She's a professor of dialectics. And a very fine girl, too!"

Or, "I just received a letter from Moscow. A boy I knew developed a new method for keeping bread fresh. A fine boy. Just imagine that! Fresh bread! They'll invent everything, the devil!"

And he would laugh happily, and you would remember that he had fought all his life so that his fellow-men would all be entitled to fresh bread and an alphabet of their own.

## In Heart of Every Man

So the fascists killed him. They killed his eyes, his hands, his voice. They thought they would conquer the world, and they knew that the world must be either Gorky's or theirs, either a decent place for all to live in, or a cemetery.

Gorky's murder was the only irreparable victory inflicted by Hitler upon the Soviet Union. Or was it irreparable? Isn't Gorky present today—and alive—with the front-line fighters of the Red Army, with the underground fighters of Europe, in China and in Tunisia, aboard every plane, every ship, in the heart of every man who fights so that men shall remain free?

No pagan divinations, no Gypsy can radiate from the face of the earth these simple words, "Man should be respected."

You can't kill Gorky.

You can't kill man.

## New Romantic Comedy

"The More the Merrier," starring Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, and Charles Coburn will have its eagerly-awaited world-premiere on the screen of the Radio City Music Hall today. It is a romantic comedy set against the exciting "unruly" backdrop of jam-packed Washington.



Gorky with his grandchildren in 1922.

## Refreshing Comedy in Three's a Family

THREE'S A FAMILY, a large comedy by Ephron and Henry Ephron, staged by Mr. Ephron, setting by Howard Chayes. Presented by John Golden, in association with John Pollock and Max Baer, at the Longacre Theatre on May 14, 1943.

By Ralph Warner

Sunday being Mother's Day, the play producers of Broadway made last week Mother's Week. Irwin Shaw's "Sons and Soldiers" took up the question of bearing children in a serious vein; the Ephrons, in "Three's a Family" assail the idea in gusts of laughter.

I'm not sure but that the Ephron technique is preferable. "Three's a Family" is two-thirds a funny show. The first act is dull to the point of exasperation, but once Kitty Mitchell starts bringing up her baby in a room offstage left, and once Hazel Whitaker starts having her on-stage right—well, it's prime fun.

Mr. and Mrs. Ephron, who authored this farce comedy, have not exactly undertaken a daring venture into regions unknown. For many a stage decade, comic fathers have paced up and down before closed doors behind which their offspring were being born. But the Ephrons have dressed the formula in topical clothes.

Clever characterizations, especially of minor roles, lift "Three's a Family" above average. William Wadsworth, as the superannuated doctor dug up out of retirement to handle 36 obstetrical cases a week, is immense. Robert Burton, as the home-making husband, does his bit for laughs. Jean Bellows, the Negro comedienne, gets gusto and fun out of the role of a hilarious domestic—a bit which might have been offensive in the hands of a less talented actress.

If you are young, married, about to be married, hoping to be married—if you expect, have expected or hope to expect—I think you'll find "Three's a Family" your dish. It's a typical John Golden comedy, well-produced, and, for the most part, refreshing.

## CIRCUS

MADISON SQ. GARDEN  
TWICE DAILY, 2:15 and 8:30 P.M.  
LAST 6 TIMES  
Final Performance This Saturday

**Ringling Bros.**  
**BARNUM & BAILEY**  
**CIRCUS**  
Presenting The Greatest Performance in the History of THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH  
Tickets Admitting to Everything (Incl. Seats) \$1.15 to \$4.00, Incl. Tax. Children Under 12 Half Price. Every 15th St. Seat. Tickets at Mad. Sq. Garden & Agencies

**THE STAGE**  
"Very near perfection."—Herald-Examiner  
Red Year  
With JOHN JUDITH LEO G. EMERY EVELYN CARROLL GOLDEN, W. AND B. EYES, Incl. Tax. 1-10. MATS. SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 to 12.50

**ANGEL STREET**  
Admission Free  
DAVENPORT THEATRE, 138 East 27th St.

**A Perfect Comedy.**—Advertiser  
LIFE WITH FATHER  
269 SEATS at \$1.10  
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 48th St. Evng. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 1:45

**N.Y. Drama Critics' Prize Play**  
**The PATRIOTS**  
By SIDNEY KINGSLEY  
NATIONAL. Also at N.Y. of 8:30 P.M. 6-9:30 P.M. 11:15-12:45 P.M. Mats. Wednesd. 1:45. 100 seats at \$1.10. Mail orders filled

**First Good War Play**—Daily Worker  
The foremost play of the season—"ATLANTIC." Written by MAXWELL ANDERSON  
**THE EVE OF ST. MARK**  
Cost of 35 including ALICE BRADMAN Directed by LAM WARD - Settings by H. BAY COHEN, 48 St. East Street. Box. Incl. Tax. 1-10. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:15. No Mrs. Perf.

**REHEARSAL CALL**  
THURSDAY, MAY 13, 7:00 P.M.  
77 FIFTH AVE. (Lodge 920)

## Selsam Book Subject of Forum

Dr. Curtis Latham will be chairman of a dinner-forum honoring Dr. Howard Selsam of the School for Democracy faculty Friday evening, May 14, at the George Washington Hotel.

Cause for celebration is the publication of Dr. Selsam's new book "Socialism and Ethics."

Other speakers at the dinner will include Dr. M. F. Ashley Montagu, of Hahnemann Medical College, Dr. V. J. McGill of Hunter College, and Dr. Erik J. Struik of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

## Noted French Pianists Play for R. W. R.

Robert and Gaby Casadeu, noted French pianists will give a two piano recital in Carnegie Hall at 8:30 P. M. on Wednesday, May 26, for the benefit of the BRUCE Division of Russian War Relief. The artists are donating their services for the performance, proceeds of which will be used to send medical supplies and seeds to the Russian people.

Casadeus will play five Chopin selections and the "Six Preludes" of Debussy, With Mme. Casadeu, he will play Mozart's "Sonata in F major," K. 448 and several short selections.

## Woody's New Song Hit

Woody Guthrie and Earl Robinson have composed a new war tune hit called "When the Yanks Go Marching In." Robbins is the publisher of the song.

## Irving Place Program

Today and tomorrow the Irving Place Theatre will present Jean Gabin in "Pepe Le Moko" and the Russian film "Lonely White Sail." This is the fourth program in their series of Free French-Soviet Film Festival revivals.

## MOTION PICTURES

Directed by Joseph E. Davies - Warner Bros.  
**MISSION MOSCOW**  
The HOLLYWOOD

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC**  
13th and 14th Sts.  
There, to Mon., May 13 to 17  
ALICE FAYE - John PAYNE  
Hello, Frisco, Hello  
Plus: DESERT VICTORY  
Extra: Gody in HOW TO PLAY BASEBALL

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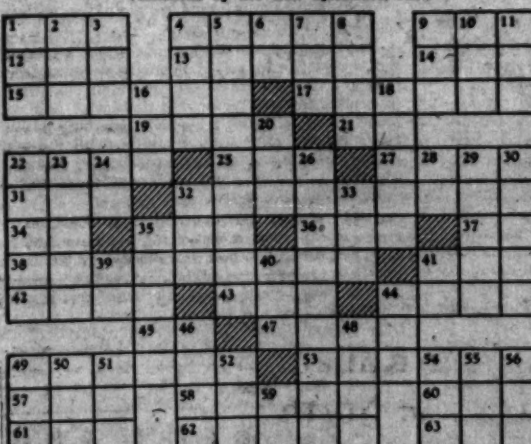
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## Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



- HORIZONTAL**
- 1 A garden vegetable
  - 2 Well-known comedy
  - 3 Entire
  - 4 A kind of musical comedy
  - 5 Anger
  - 6 Pertaining to a goat
  - 7 Seasoned
  - 8 A certain day of the ancient Roman month
  - 9 Note of scale
  - 10 The mat-grass
  - 11 An obstruction
  - 12 To halt
  - 13 Land measure
  - 14 Having a good memory
  - 15 To transfer
  - 16 Spanish plural article
  - 17 A North Syrian deity
  - 18 Mechanical device
  - 19 Prefix: before
  - 20 Precipitation
  - 21 Mourning
  - 22 To carry (col.)
  - 23 Form of "to be"
- VERTICAL**
- 1 Precise
  - 2 Animal fat
  - 3 Commands
  - 4 To employ
  - 5 In Sussex, an open tract of arable land
  - 6 A common gasella
  - 7 Evil
  - 8 To get up
  - 9 Room in a harem
  - 10 Native metal compound
  - 11 A piece of furniture for sleep
  - 12 To be free of
  - 13 Endures
  - 14 Siamese metric measure
  - 15 The highest note of the gamut
  - 16 A high mountain
  - 17 Dry
  - 18 A deceased person (pl.)
  - 19 English Version (abbr.)
  - 20 Matter resulting from infection
  - 21 To remain seated
  - 22 Native metal compound
  - 23 A piece of furniture for sleep
  - 24 To be free of
  - 25 Endures
  - 26 Siamese metric measure
  - 27 The highest note of the gamut
  - 28 A high mountain
  - 29 Dry
  - 30 Note of scale
  - 31 A keyboard musical instrument (pl.)
  - 32 A kind of palm
  - 33 Manifest
  - 34 A volcano
  - 35 A Japanese coin
  - 36 A prefix: not pertaining to punishment
  - 37 Six (Roman numerals)
  - 38 Scotch for "John"
  - 39 Italian river
  - 40 To spread for drying
  - 41 The genus consisting of the sunfish
  - 42 An Indian of an Algonquian tribe
  - 43 A vat
  - 44 Guided
  - 45 Armed conflict
  - 46 The self
  - 47 Measure of length
  - 48 Ancient Arabian measure
  - 49 Two (Roman numerals)

## Poets in Exile Commemorate Book Burning

On May 10, 1933 bonfires raged in the principle German cities. The Nazis were burning the books. The authors whose works went up in flames that night were singularly honored.

Some of these poets and writers, from a score of countries now under Nazi domination, as well as American authors and poets, marked the 10th anniversary of this event at a public meeting in the New School for Social Research last Monday evening.

To an audience which filled the Studio Theatre, William Rose Benet read his adaptation of "They Burned the Books," a poetic drama written by his brother, the late Stephen Vincent Benet.

Berthold Brecht, German author of the play "Mother," the "Three Penny" opera, Alfred Kankorowicz, journalist and co-founder of the Library of Burned Books in Paris; Andre Spire, French poet, Elmer Rice, playwright and Genevieve Taggard, American poet were among those who participated in the Commemoration.

## Sandburg's 'The Man With The Broken Fingers'

The meeting, sponsored by the 10th of May Committee, was chaired by Alfred Kreyenborg who read Carl Sandburg's poem "The Man with the Broken Fingers" and his own "Ballad of the Common Man."

Others who appeared on the program were: Joy Davidman, who read a poem by the Russian, Boris Pasternak; Rasko Petrovich, poet and member of the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington; Eleanor V. Mendelsohn and Eve Daniel who recited Louis Aragon's "Dan-querque."

Groups comprising the Committee of the 10th of May included the New School of Social Service, Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes, Metropolitan Library Council, Poetry Society of America, Book Mobilization, American Advertising Guild, Tribune of Free German Literature and the Committee for the Restoration of Burned and Banned Books in Europe.

Earlier in the day 1,000 people stood silently on the Fifth Avenue side of the New York Public Library to hear Ralph Bellamy, star of the current anti-Nazi play, "Tomorrow the World" read "They Burned the Books." "You can't kill ideas," by burning books in which they are printed" was the keynote of this meeting held under the auspices of the Council on Books in War Time.

## RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Interview with Mme. Ivy Litvinoff, WOR, 11:15 A.M., Beanie Beattie, Department of 32nd Street Question Box, WNYC, 2:05 P.M. — Another in the Juvenile Delinquency Welfare Series, WNYC, 6:15 P.M. — Diary of an Underground Worker in Norway, subject of "This Is Our Enemy" Program, WOR, 8 P.M. — America's Town Meeting discusses the problem of controlling the education of the Axis peoples by United Nations victory, WJZ, 8:30 P.M. — Stage Door Canteen, WABC, 9:30 P.M. — Music, City Symphony Orchestra feature of Music of the New World, WFAC, 11:30 P.M.

## NEWS

8:30-WEAP, WOR, WJZ, WABC  
8:30-WABC  
11:05-WOR, WNYC  
P.M.  
12:30-WOR  
2:30-WOR  
2:30-WABC  
4:30-WNYC  
8:30-WQXR

## SHORT WAVE

Radio Clio Moscow, 19:15-19:23 Mags.  
8:15 P.M., 6:30, 9:15, 1:15 A.M.

## MORNING

8:30-WNYC-City Consumers Guide  
8:30-WNYC-Most of Tomorrow  
8:45-WABC-Adelaide Ravley  
9:00-WMCA-Alice Hughes  
9:00-WQXR-Women at War  
9:30-WMCA-The Medicine Chest  
9:30-WQXR-Women at War  
9:30-WQXR-Lisa Sergio  
9:30-WQXR-Maria Bellini  
10:30-WMCA-Living Should Be Fun  
10:30-WQXR-Baby Incident  
10:45-WNYC-You and Your Health  
11:05-WNYC-Vie and Side  
11:15-WNYC-Musical Revue  
11:30-WNYC-Show Village  
11:45-WNYC-You and Your Health

## AFTERNOON

12:30-WNYC-Music at Work  
12:30-WNYC-Warmup Time  
12:45-WNYC-National Farm and Home Hour  
1:15-W



## The Disrupter



## No Anti-Labor Laws!

"CRUSH labor" proposals are taking on added ferocity in Congress. That's the damage John L. Lewis has already done to organized labor. The union-baiting gentlemen at the Capitol have been only too eager to take advantage of the Lewis provocations. Now the Connally anti-labor bill has been made more drastic. This was done in the House Military Affairs Committee Tuesday, when the Connally measure was virtually supplanted by the Smith union-smashing bill.

Organized labor has to be on its toes—as do the whole American people—to see that this assault is beaten back. The Connally proposal had one aim, as it was resurrected: to make use of the Lewis maneuvers to weaken the whole labor movement. The amendments offered in the Senate (which were defeated there) gave a strong preview of what was really desired by those pushing the proposal. These amendments would have made the carrying on of all union activities a criminal offense.

Now, even the plant seizure provisions of the Connally measure have been stricken out by the House committee. The resultant Smith-Connally monstrosity is an outright edict against labor, a labor-slavery proposal pure and simple.

By this act, the House committee makes plain the intent of the whole anti-labor barrage. It is to restrict the war powers of the President. It is no more interested in war production than is John L. Lewis or any other America First or pro-fascist.

Howard Smith, the author of the slave-creating proposals which are now grafted on the Connally anti-labor plans, has always been a bitter enemy of labor. He has fought the Wagner Act in season and out. His name is synonymous with union-hating.

In his bill there exists the gravest danger to the administration's war policy that has yet appeared. Such legislation would create chaos and break national unity. Read over the provisions of this union-smashing bill, as they appeared in yesterday's Daily Worker. They provide prison for legitimate union activities. They stifle and straitjacket the labor organizations. They create a paradise for the defeatist and enemy of the nation.

Such a measure is not directed against labor only. It is aimed at wrecking the unity of President Roosevelt with the organized workers of the country on the conduct of the war.

All the people are affronted and endangered by such proposals. They will have to make a real reply. They will have to see, with the labor movement, that this Connally-Smith legislation is defeated at all costs.

In order to defeat it, labor will have to resist all attempts to divert it from its accepted policy in the war. This policy is expressed in the phrase: "No strikes and the maximum cooperation among labor, management and government in promoting production."

The workers will have to beat back all tries at divorcing labor from this policy, such as are now being promoted by John L. Lewis and Matthew Woll.

Then, united labor action will have to be embarked upon as never before. The AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and the rank and file miners have an obligation to unite and to move forward together. If they do that, their power will be so great that it will scatter the labor-baiters and the nation's enemies without fail.

There is no time to be lost. Every union will have to rally its own members to bring pressure on Congress against the labor-wrecking measures. It will have to arouse all other workers and the people in the communities to act—by telling their Congressmen to vote against such slavery. The battle-

cry of freedom can ring out everywhere, in wires to Representatives and Senators: "No anti-labor legislation!"

## French Unity

AS WE are completing victoriously the military phase of the North African occupation, which is above all an introduction to the impending battles on the European continent, it is necessary to inquire as to the status of French unity.

The old argument of "military expediency" which was used to apologize for the slow pace of political liberation in North Africa and the anti-deGaulle policy of the U. S. State Department, today can no longer cast even the palest shadow of authenticity. Now more than ever, it is the military necessity of speeding up the assault upon the European continent which dictates the instantaneous removal of all obstacles to French unity.

And the main obstacles are to be found not in the French camp, but in our own policy. The full adherence of the French Radical Socialists, including their farmers' sectors, to the deGaulle National Committee strengthens even further that committee as the representative of the French national liberation front. The great and overwhelming enthusiasm for deGaulle expressed by the populations of the newly liberated areas of North Africa can leave no doubt anywhere that he is recognized as the representative of Fighting France. In the glow of victory the people of Tunis and other cities made it very plain that they stand with those engaged in the relentless struggle for the liberation of France from Hitler and from the Vichy men.

The main obstacle to bringing about the fusion of the Giraud forces into the French national liberation front has been the policy of those who seek to build up Giraud as the "Man of Destiny," carrying along with him the group of ex-Vichy men which we helped to power in North Africa. This policy, standing in stark contradiction to the proclamation of President Roosevelt last November, has flouted the will of the French patriots and erected barriers to French unity.

We cannot afford to continue with this policy, particularly at this hour when the decisive blows can and must be struck in Europe.

We have done a good military job in North Africa. We must now complete the job of political liberation and political cleansing there. We must adopt an unambiguous policy towards the deGaulle National Committee as the real representative of the French National Front. We must help unite all patriotic and anti-Hitler Frenchmen for the liberation of France, for the victory of the United Nations, for the smashing of the Axis, and its unconditional surrender.

## Hand of Friendship

WHEN the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union they didn't spare the children. There are countless graves of Soviet children that bear witness to that.

Hundreds of thousands of others were made homeless and orphaned, suffering bitter deprivation at the hands of the Nazi monster.

New York school children will extend the hand of sympathy and friendship to these Soviet children, and to their elders who have fought so heroically against the invader, during the week of May 24. Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade has requested each school to set aside one day that week for the collection of clothing for Russian War Relief.

The supervisors, teachers and children of New York doubtless welcome this opportunity to express their solidarity with our Soviet ally.

## By the Son of a Mining Family

## The Negroes and John L. Lewis

By James W. Ford

The Negro people have a genuine stake and interest in all angles of the present miners' situation. Those who have been brought up in the midst of miners' struggles can full well understand their heartaches and the contradictory position which they find themselves in today.

My father and his two brothers were coal miners. All three are now dead. My two uncles, Ben and Andrew, who were longer in the coal mines than my father, spent the whole of their manhood in the bowels of Alabama mines and died from lack of proper care and broken in health by the rigors of a coal miner's life.

My uncle Andrew was a bitter antagonist of the coal operators. When he was stirred into vengeance against them, he would bring down curses upon anything, whether man or the elements, if man or elements seemed to favor the operators. I was born near the tipple of a soft coal mine at Pratt City, Alabama. As a small boy I marvelled at the warm strength of his bitterness, but would run and hide when he flew into wrathful anger against mining conditions.

Pratt City was a typical terrible mining town. For Negroes the mine pit opening was the gateway to hell. It was Alabama's prison stockade. Negroes who violated minor laws were leased by state and city officials to the coal operators and kept in the stockades at the mouth of the mines. There were stockades for mules too. But the mules were treated better than Negro prisoners.

## THOUSANDS KILLED

Safety precautions were terrible in Alabama mines. Explosions from coal dust gases were dreaded by the wives and families of the coal miners. These explosions occurred with regularity. Thousands of lives were snuffed out. Tragic scenes were enacted at the mouth of a mine when an explosion occurred. The dead were brought up and laid out at the mouth of the mine for identification before being taken on to the morgue. Often those who were burned beyond recognition were left for days waiting to be claimed. But more often they went into a common grave without definite identification.

The horrors brought on by neglected safety precautions and the

drab life because of low wages produced unity and solidarity among coal miners. No workers know better the tradition of struggle to form the miners' union and its importance than Negro miners in Alabama. The solidarity of Negro and white miners is one of the bright spots of American labor history. They worked together peacefully and fought together with common hatred of the operators. The United Mine Workers Union, born out of the sharpest class struggles, became one of the strongest unions in America. In the struggle, a splendid spirit of comradeship and unity grew up among Negro and white miners. Nothing could break their ranks.

The militancy of the miners was uplifting. They could be stirred into deeds of great heroism for their cause and into bitterest rage against the mine owners. Behind this bitterness and hatred was the age-old fight for decent existence and at least a peaceful and purposeful life, which was always difficult for coal miners and their families, and still is. They went into the mines day in and day out for a meager piece of bread and some meat. They were at the opening of the pits early in the morning and trod for hours underground before they reached the point of digging. At the close of work they made the same long dragging trip back. When payday came at the end of two weeks or a month, as the case might be, they found in their pay envelopes just enough to keep soul and body together.

## STATE TROOPS

It was the custom in Alabama for the coal barons to use the state militia to break strikes and impose lockouts. The mine superintendent was commanding officer of the state troops. His young sons were ranking officers. In strikes or lockouts the commanding officers and their staff patrolled the mine regions in armored-trains ready to shoot to kill. The miners often ambushed them in deep ravines along the railroad passes. These proud and bold officers would squirm with fear.

The miners shared their meager allowances, collected and distributed by the union—Negro and white miners alike. The women and children did equally important tasks, sometimes sharing in the fighting and helping with the food and in

medical aid. The coal miners' struggle was warfare. It was the class war in its sharpest form. Tens of thousands of Negro miners are members of the UMWA in the soft coal regions of the South.

## DIFFERENT SITUATION

Today the miners are in a different situation, and have been placed in an awkward position by the leadership of the union. They face the dilemma of supporting a patriotic war and of opposing it by the manner in which the leadership has posed their problems. The appeasers and defeatists are utilizing the situation to stir up the age-old class war. The leadership of the union is playing the game to the benefit of the defeatists and, regardless of what one may think about the justice of the cause, it is a conspiracy to obstruct the war and bring about a negotiated peace with Hitler.

John L. Lewis' word is law and order in the union. He tolerates no opposition and allows no free discussion of issues. The majority of the miners lack full understanding of how Lewis' policies play into the hands of Hitler whom they hate. The Negro miners have great respect for Lewis based on their love for the union. They want better conditions and adequate wages to meet the rising cost of living. They know their demands are just.

Moreover, Lewis has wide respect among Negro workers as a whole. He was awarded a plaque by the National Negro Congress at its Spring conference in 1940. To understand the spirit of this recognition, one has to understand the history of the CIO in relation to Negro workers, its establishment of a policy of equal rights from its very inception, and its organization of hundreds of thousands of Negro workers in steel, automobile, rubber and a number of other industries.

## HEADED CIO

The National Negro Congress collaborated with the CIO in the organization of these Negro workers. Nothing like this had ever happened before on so large a scale in the American labor movement. John L. Lewis was president of the CIO at the time. Many Negroes looked upon the CIO's Negro policy as being an incorporation of the policy of the UMWA which Lewis also headed.

(Continued Tomorrow)

## The State Dep't Muddle on Finland--Why No Break Yet?

By Helen Mattson

The State Department's latest action, the reduction of our diplomatic staff in Helsinki to a single diplomatic official all but broke relations with Finland. It was widely interpreted as a new warning to Finland against closer collaboration with the Nazis.

Actually, however, this act is only a continuation of our current policy toward Finland. It is a reply to hostile Finnish actions, but a reply which does not yet break off relations with an active enemy.

Our State Department has not given any official explanation for its latest action. But newspaper reports from Stockholm say that it was due to a discovery that the Finnish government had communicated to the Nazis all the talks Washington had had with Helsinki regarding a possibility of a separate peace.

These reports further state that the Ryti government had ordered the communication to Berlin of alleged peace terms which the Soviet Union had given Finland through the Swedish government at America's advice.

That Washington failed to break relations when confronted with such provocations is an evidence of a desire to continue our old policy no matter how much Finland demonstrates that it is an enemy of the United States and the United Nations.

In view of this experience, there certainly is no room for further illusions that there are forces in the present Finnish government circles who could be won over to the camp of the United Nations, or to make a separate peace.

A New York Times Bern, Switzerland dispatch of April 27 declares that the alleged Soviet peace terms which Ryti rushed to tell Berlin about were the following:

"Cession of Petsamo for the duration; total Finnish evacuation of the Karelian Isthmus; withdrawal of Finnish troops on other lines to a depth of fifteen miles behind existing fortifications to be occupied by Russian troops 'simultaneously with publication of acceptance in Helsinki of the terms'; and finally Finnish surrender of 'such usable war material as the Russian General Staff might deem essential to the pursuance of its armed offensive against the Germans on Finnish territory.'"

It is clear that if the Finnish government had been interested in peace it would have hastened to

accept these terms which can not in any way be interpreted as severe.

They would have guaranteed the driving out of the Nazis from Finland, the ending of the war which the Finnish people so anxiously desire.

But the above New York Times dispatch states that President Ryti feared the war-weary Finnish people would accept these terms and "in an effort to coalesce opposition to acceptance" ordered communication of the American note to Berlin.

What is the reason for this extreme "patience" and "understanding" with the fascist Finnish government?

Can it be that some Washington quarters are still clinging to the deep-rooted illusion of retaining a fascist Finland as a field of anti-Soviet maneuvers in the future?

Wouldn't it be time now to look at the situation realistically and realize that the Finnish fascists do not want American help to save themselves from disaster jointly with the Nazis?

They have committed themselves to the Axis and, regardless of all of our "patience" and "understanding," will demonstratively stay there.

Finland has the "honor" of being the only Nazi puppet that voluntarily agreed to cooperate with the Nazis. Every other country—Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria—went through serious political crises which resulted in the murder of leading political figures before these countries were whipped into line to "invite" the Nazis into their country.

In Finland, Nazi troops were invited into Finland by the unanimous consent of the government. The small opposition in the Diet of left wing Socialists was arrested and imprisoned with the full cooperation of the Valmo Tamm leadership of the Social-Democratic Party.

The Finnish government not only agreed to allow the Nazi troops into their country, but they did everything to hide this fact from their democratic friends.

They denied that there were German troops on Finnish soil and yet when the Nazis launched their invasion of the Soviet Union, the Finnish government officially acknowledged that five divisions of Nazi troops were on Finnish soil.

## SERVICE TO HITLER

Probably no country, outside of Franco Spain, has done such a

service to Hitler Germany and the Axis as the Finnish fascist regime.

A year and a half after we have been in a struggle for the very existence of our country, the agents of Hitler and Tojo are still allowed to move freely in Washington, to gather their information in the very heart of our country.

Do we really think that the information Minister Procopio and his staff gathers in Washington isn't relayed to Berlin and Tokio?

If the most secret talks between Washington and Helsinki become known in Berlin immediately—why wouldn't the information Procopio gathers also reach these same masters?

We acted swiftly and courageously to protect our country by executing the Nazi saboteurs that came to our shores. But the Finnish legation in Washington is of much greater value to Berlin and Tokio than the saboteurs we executed. Yet Procopio continues to be entertained in the "best" Washington society.

Our policy toward a small weasel—like the Finnish fascist government—has certainly not increased the prestige of our country in the eyes of the struggling European peoples. We have taken one rebuff after another from these Hitler stooges, until we have reached a stage of almost exhausting all of our diplomatic means.

The rapidly approaching decisive military actions will sweep away this policy of frustrated love for Mannerheim Finland. The Nazi precautionary measures against a possible invasion of the North by the Allies as well as their preparations for new offensives against the Soviet Union, and probably against Sweden, will demand an even more active participation of Finland in the war.

It will not permit the Finns to maintain the pretense of being "free agents." The present Finnish rulers will even put their country under full Nazi rule rather than allow the Finnish people to leave the war.

On the other hand, the military necessities of the coming Anglo-American offensive in Europe may well involve Finland in the orbit of operations, which can only mean the participation of Finland in war against the United States.

We should realize these simple truths now and bring our policy toward Finland in line with them. We can't avoid the inevitable. We will have to declare and wage war on Mannerheim Finland.

## 'Daily' Council News

By Bob Appel

There is a saying: "There is nothing new under the sun." As for ideas for building the circulation of the Daily Worker there are very few ideas that haven't been tried. Under new conditions and with better organization some of these ideas can now be made to work. There has also been a tendency to feel that one single idea or plan is the solution. When some new proposal is made, it does not mean that we should thereby scrap everything we've done before, and work only on the one new idea.

We are in the process of developing a plan for increasing the circulation of the Daily Worker in New York City. The objective of the plan is to center the activity of the branches around certain news-stands in the communities, markets (needle, fur, etc.) and shops.

The proposal has been made that we adopt the slogan "EVERY BRANCH ADOPT A NEWS-STAND." The idea here is that we concentrate our circulation activities through a given news-stand or news-stands. This is the way it would work.

A branch in a small, compact territory with a news-stand within a block or two of its members would contact the news-stand dealer and establish a working relationship with him on the following basis:

(1) Since the branch is working toward increasing the circulation of the Daily Worker on his stand, he cooperates, and, further, will he ask each buyer of the Daily Worker to place a standing order for the paper?

(2) Will he make sure he has enough papers at all times by mailing in the postcards that he has available for any increase necessary in his Daily Worker order?

(3) Will he more adequately display the paper? That is, display it alongside all other morning newspapers?

(4) Finally, will he be willing to advertise the Daily Worker through posters, etc.?

In addition the branch should take the responsibility for:

(1) Personal interviews with each member to get that member to place a standing order at the adopted news-stand.

(2) To assign someone or a group to that corner to promote the sale of the Daily Worker by selling it there every day at a particular time, whether at night, in the morning or when people are coming home from work, if it is near a subway station or a busy bus stop.

(3) That while canvassing in the neighborhood we should urge those readers of The Worker, and others sympathetic to our program whom we come in contact with, to place a standing order for the Daily Worker at that "adopted" news-stand.

(4) That all bundle orders for the Daily Worker which are to be used either in canvassing or sales to contacts, for sales in front of shops, etc., be ordered through the "adopted" news-stand, so that the news-stand dealer can make a few cents extra profit which would go a long way toward getting his cooperation.

(5) That we urge all our friends and sympathizers to buy all their other papers and magazines on this "adopted" stand.

One final thought would be that in those instances where it is inconvenient for a member to buy the Daily Worker from the "adopted" news-stand, he should be asked to place a standing order on the news-stand most convenient to him and should turn over this information to his branch. This is in order to make possible our knowing which stands should increase their orders.

If a branch has a large territory, the same general plan can be worked out with the addition of a number of stands which would be "adopted" through which the branch would carry out the same objectives. The group of comrades living in a territory which makes one stand more convenient would "adopt" that stand and work under the leadership of a member of the press committee who would maintain the necessary contact with the news-stand.

For industrial and shop branches it is a relatively simple matter. In fact it might be necessary for a number of branches to concentrate on one news-stand. The plan can work for the industrial and shop branches, by following the simple procedure outlined above for the community branches, with the additional possibility of getting contacts and friends in the shops to place a standing order at the news-stand "adopted" by the branch.

It is proposed that each branch set itself a goal for increasing the circulation of the Daily Worker. That goal would be based on increased circulation for the news-stand or news-stands "adopted" by the branch. This objective can be attained through convincing the branch as a whole to accept the plan and then to convince each member individually of the importance of buying and reading the Daily Worker regularly.

This plan will be particularly helpful for busy members who, because of lack of time, sometimes fail to buy the Daily Worker. In placing the standing order, even if the individual did not have the time to get it on a particular day, it would be put aside and could be picked up and he would not miss the very important articles that might have appeared in the Daily Worker that would have ordinarily been missed.

This would also help solve the problem that we already face . . . that we will only be able to supply the news-stands with the amount of papers actually sold, because of newspaper shortage.

We have heard of a number of instances of readers of the Daily Worker coming to a news-stand and finding that the copies that were available were already sold. To avoid this ever happening the reader should place a standing order on the news-stand and know that the paper will always be put away.

Finally, this will help cut down on the waste of newspaper, which hurts the war effort. It is a simple, patriotic duty to place a standing order on a news-stand and thus cut waste.

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